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From Two Fronts, Maastricht Questions

German Doubt On Deadline For the Euro

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The chief economist of the German central bank added his voice over the weekend to the growing chorus of Europeans who are questioning whether the European Union can begin its proposed single currency, the Euro, by the 1999 target date.

In an article to be published in Der Spiegel magazine on Monday, the economist, Otmar Issing of the Bundesbank, questioned whether European countries could "in the relatively limited time remaining, bring this major project to a sufficiently stable level to allow European currency policy to launch the common currency under good conditions."

According to Der Spiegel, Mr. Issing said countries were not preparing intensively enough for the era of the Euro and that politicians had not taken the Maastricht treaty, which set the criteria for a single currency, seriously enough. The single currency is scheduled to go into effect in 1999, with participants to be chosen a year earlier based on their success in meeting the criteria.

Even Germany, which has been the loudest advocate for strict adherence to the Maastricht criteria, has its economic problems.

Last week, Germany announced that its own budget deficit for 1995 would be equivalent to 3.6 percent of its gross domestic product, above the 3 percent limit set by Maastricht for countries to enter the monetary union. And, reflecting domestic worry about unemployment, the ruling Christian Democrats announced a plan Sunday intended to increase job creation. (Page 11)

Based on 1995 economic performance, the only country to meet the deficit guideline would be Luxembourg, the smallest in the 15-nation European Union. Besides the deficit ceiling, the Maastricht treaty sets targets for total debt, inflation, interest rates and currency stability for coun-

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Pact Is 'Dead,' French Auto Executive Says

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The Maastricht treaty is dead, and Europeans should be asked anew what kind of unity they want with their neighbors, the outspoken chairman of the French automaker Peugeot says.

In an interview with a French weekly, Journal du Dimanche, Jacques Calvet said the Maastricht treaty, which proposes a single European currency in 1999, was conceived before the fall of the Berlin Wall and was not relevant.

"Maastricht no longer exists," Mr. Calvet said. "Maastricht is obsolete. Maastricht is dead."

He said Europeans should be asked in a referendum: "What European entity do you want?"

"My wish, contrary to the bad reputation that I have, is to truly create a political Europe," he said, alluding to his anti-Maastricht views..

Mr. Calvet's comments came amid growing doubts as to whether any of the European Union members will be able to meet the strict Maastricht criteria for a single currency.

Without naming him, Mr. Calvet singled out the former European Commission president, Jacques Delors, during whose term Maastricht was conceived, for "putting Europe on the worst possible path."

"This man, who is of the left, created a Europe that is an explosive mix of naive ultraliberalism and regulations which are so constrictive, each country is trying to suppress them on a national scale," he said.

Mr. Calvet also scorned central bankers, saying that if he were in politics, he would end the Bank of France's free hand at setting monetary policy.

"Central bank governors give chocolate medals among themselves for the best policy," he said. "They unite to fight inflation when the principal threat in Europe is deflation."

On Peugeot itself, Mr. Calvet said the group lost "tens of millions of francs" in a three-week national rail strike in November and December.

Vladimir Vinokurin/Agence France-Presse

Dagestani civilians being stopped at a Russian military checkpoint during the hostage crisis in the Caucasus.

Russians Step Back In Hostage Showdown

Ultimatum Extended As Security Officials Are Sent From Moscow

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

SOVIETSKOYOE, Russia — After moving close to the village where Chechen rebels are holding about 100 hostages, Russian troops pulled back on Sunday after Moscow announced that it was extending an ultimatum to the rebels to free their captives.

The head of the Russian Federal Security Service, Colonel General Mikhail Barsukov, was flying here from Moscow to take direct charge of the crisis, and was to be accompanied by the Russian interior minister, General Anatoli Kulikov, who is in charge of the special forces troops surrounding the village.

The two officials came as negotiations by Dagestani officials to free the captives apparently reached a dead end. Officials from Dagestan, the small Russian republic where the drama is being played out, have been meeting with the Chechen rebels since they arrived in the border village of Pervomayskoye on Wednesday.

The crisis in Dagestan threatens a delicate ethnic balance. Page 7.

Russia gave the gunmen another night to reconsider their position, Itar-Tass reported.

"A night will be allowed for thinking things over," Tass quoted the Interior Ministry's press service as saying.

It did not say what action the rebels would face if they ignored the latest ultimatum for freeing the captives.

In a sign of tension in Pervomayskoye, a village close to the Chechen border, rebel snipers fired on the Russian forces surrounding them and wounded up to four servicemen, Russian officials said. They said the Russian troops did not fire back.

The Chechen rebels, who attacked a military base and seized hostages at a hospital in Kizlyar on Tuesday, are heavily fortified and armed in the village, according to a member of the Dagestani delegation who visited them. They hold about 100 hostages, including more than 30 members of a Dagestani special forces unit that surrendered to them.

The hostages are spread out among the small village houses, and none of the recent visitors have seen them all.

But the tense standoff of recent days has suggested that if Russian troops storm the village, there may be heavy casualties not only among the fighters but among the civilians as well.

The 700 residents have fled, and Sovietskoye, about a mile away, has also been evacuated except for a few men who remain with their homes.

On Saturday night, Russia issued an ultimatum demanding release of all the

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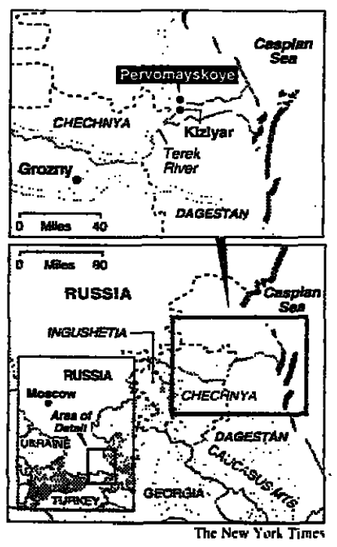


The New York Times

Republicans Reject New Shutdown

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A Republican congressional leader deeply involved in the struggle for a balanced budget said Sunday that the two sides were "universes apart," but that Republicans would not shut down government offices again and would not allow the country to risk default on the national debt.

"We're just nowhere right now," said Representative John R. Kasich of Ohio, the House budget chairman. "We're just miles and miles apart."

With uncertainty over the budget already rattling financial markets, however, Mr. Kasich's comments on keeping the government open and the nation out of default were viewed as providing significant assurance.

At the same time, both sides appeared to be bracing for a difficult year, marked quite possibly by an ongoing, and probably indecisive, series of budget skirmishes leading to an effective referendum on government spending priorities in the November elections.

Mr. Kasich, echoing comments by Newt Gingrich, the House majority leader, said Republicans might seek to finance only the programs they favor and starve the rest.

But President Bill Clinton's spokesmen said Sunday that he would veto any such "targeted" funding bills, and that his vetoes should survive any attempt by an emerging budget coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats to override them.

"We're going to fund the programs that we think are important and not fund

See BUDGET, Page 7

CIA Is Reported to Play Growing Role in Bosnia

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency is going undercover in Bosnia to track the activities of political and military opponents of the Dayton peace accord, and to provide liaison with local government police and intelligence operations, according to intelligence sources here.

"They will deal with bad guys and keep track of good police and interior types," one government intelligence expert said.

Officials of the Central Intelligence Agency also will join with undercover operatives from the Defense Department to provide intelligence about immediate threats to U.S. and other NATO military forces that are helping to implement the Dayton agreement.

Sources said the joint intelligence operation was a refinement of similar missions first undertaken in Somalia and later employed in Haiti, where CIA personnel worked closely with Pentagon officials to help protect U.S. military forces deployed in those countries.

As described by military and intelligence sources, plans first discussed by the CIA and the Pentagon late last summer call for Defense intelligence operatives to concentrate on immediate threats to what eventually will be more than 20,000 U.S. troops and some 40,000 other NATO forces in Bosnia. The combined 60,000 military personnel are charged with enforcing the political and territorial accord agreed to in Dayton in November by Bosnia's warring Muslim, Croatian and Serbian communities.

The CIA will concern itself with longer-term problems. Cited among potential troublemakers were Serbian private militia groups led by ultranationalists and criminal elements as well as Serbian political dissidents opposed to the accord; Croatian war criminals and other criminals and Croatian ultranationalists centered in the Bosnian city of Mostar; and foreign and local Muslim extremists who fought on behalf of the Muslim-led Bosnian government.

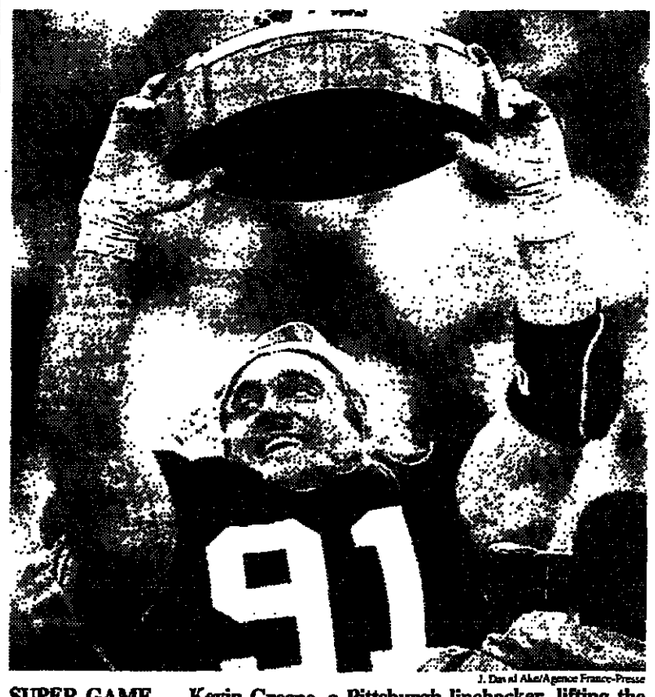
The non-Bosnian Muslim fighters, who came to Bosnia from a number of countries during the war, have been seen as a potential threat. They are scheduled to leave the country under an obligation undertaken by President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia as part of the Dayton agreement.

For the CIA's Directorate of Operations, Bosnia promises a chance for redemption after the battering it has taken in recent years over the case of the confessed Soviet spy Aldrich H. Ames, allegations it was involved with human rights abuses within the Guatemalan military and the exposure of economic espionage operations in France.

Although some U.S. military and civilian personnel served with the UN peacekeeping force previously deployed in Bosnia over the last several years, neither the CIA nor the Defense Department maintained officers there.

"There was no formal structure there," a former high-ranking intelligence official stated, "but we had people go in and out."

Throughout the four-year Bosnian war, persistent rumors — often initiated by French officials — that the CIA was supporting arms shipments to the Bosnian government were regularly denied by the government and the CIA.



J. David Ake/Agence France-Presse

SUPER GAME — Kevin Greene, a Pittsburgh linebacker, lifting the AFC trophy Sunday after the Steelers reached the Super Bowl. Page 18.

AGENDA

Sampaio Wins Portugal Vote

Jorge Sampaio, the Socialist former mayor of Lisbon, was overwhelmingly elected Sunday to succeed the veteran statesman Mário Soares as president of Portugal.

Exit polls showed Mr. Sampaio winning up to 60 percent of the vote in the contest with his conservative rival, former Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva, whose Social Democratic Party conceded his defeat.

The election confirmed the country's swing to the left. (Page 7)

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How Young Japanese View Politics: 'There's Not Much Hope'

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — As the Japanese political system tries to absorb its eighth prime minister in seven years, the biggest challenge in the long run may come from unassuming young people like Kumiko Uematsu.

"Hashimoto?" Miss Uematsu asked the other day, pausing on a shopping excursion in Tokyo. "Who's he?"

Her friend, Seiko Ueda, also 16, looked scandalized at this display of ignorance. "Hashimoto!"

Miss Ueda whispered, trying to cue her friend in. "Isn't he somebody who's hated by a lot of people?"

Informed that Ryutaro Hashimoto was the nation's new prime minister, the two looked unimpressed.

"We don't talk about politics at all," Miss Ueda explained. "There are lots more interesting things to chat about. Like boys."

The Japanese government faces enormous disillusionment with politics, but it does not often take the form of wanting to "throw the bums out."

Judging from conversations on the streets, the mood is not so much rage as a home-brew of anxiety, apathy and feelings that it is all irrelevant.

"I don't think it's going to make any difference in my life," said Yoshiaki Takimoto, 21, who works for a moving company.

His buddy Ryo Kubota, a university student, offered a similarly bleak view.

"I think they're mostly bad people," he said. "There's not much hope, really."

The mood in the United States almost seems optimistic by contrast. The fury that Americans sometimes feel for Washington at least implies a hope that ousting incumbents might do some good. Japanese, in contrast, seem to have virtually given up hope.

"There isn't anybody with leadership ability," grumbled Hiroshi Sakurai, 57, a hotel company executive. "Japanese politics seem to be quite backward and shameful."

For decades, the only real opposition to government policies came from the Social Democratic Party, but then the party chairman, Tomiichi Murayama, became prime minister in 1994 and abandoned nearly all his policies so that nothing much changed.

Mr. Murayama resigned on Jan. 5 and in effect picked Mr. Hashimoto of the Liberal Democratic Party to be his replacement.

The Liberal Democratic Party had run Japan for most of the postwar era until voters became so

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Antilles	12.50 FF	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Cameroon	1.600 CFA	Réunion	12.50 FF
Egypt	£E 5	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
France	10.00 FF	Senegal	1.100 CFA
Gabon	1100 CFA	Spain	225 PTAS
Greece	350 Dr.	Tunisia	1.250 Din
Italy	2,800 Lire	Turkey	T.L. 60,000
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20
Lebanon	US$ 1.80		

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Cultural Malaise / **Foreigners Nurture Artistic Life**

France Loses Its Creative Edge

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — France's very idea of itself as a nation is mirrored in the rich cultural fare permanently on offer in Paris and provincial cities. Just about everyone agrees that it is a good idea for the government to spend $3 billion a year on the arts.

And no one questions that cultural excellence is a good way of exhibiting France's belief in its spiritual and intellectual superiority, of demonstrating to the world that this former great power is still best at something.

Yet for all of France's commitment to culture, for all the money being poured into the arts, something is amiss: French creativity has lost its spark.

Few French artists, musicians or writers alive today are considered true masters of their craft. And French singers, dancers and movie directors are faring little better. Indeed, if cultural life is still flourishing here, it is now largely thanks to foreign artists and performers.

Perhaps it doesn't matter. Artistic creativity often comes in bursts, followed by fallow periods. And, in any event, from Lully to Picasso, foreign creators have always enriched French culture.

"I know we're chauvinistic, self-satisfied and arrogant, but for centuries we have found a place for foreign writers, composers and painters," said Jacques Rigaud, the author of "The Cultural Exception," a study of postwar cultural policy in France.

Still, France's creative malaise is causing concern here, not least because it is hard to explain. It could be just a symptom of France's broader crisis of confidence as the country is buffeted from all sides by change.

A good many people blame the bureaucracy spawned by large government arts budgets for trying to "manage" culture and for turning artists into civil servants.

Then there is the powerful tradition of French intellectual snobbery, which requires that commercial success in the arts be scorned, particularly if it involves anything remotely linked to American popular culture. One way or the other, French culture seems to have taken refuge in the past.

The highly successful Cézanne retrospective at the Grand Palais, which has just closed after receiving about 550,000 visitors in three months, is a case in point. In recent years, Paris has also presented blockbuster shows of works by Seurat, Poussin, Toulouse-Lautrec, Matisse and Sisley. But no living French painter has been so honored.

"The last important French painter was Jean Dubuffet," said the Colombian painter Fernando Botero, who keeps a studio here. "The only thing that money cannot buy is the ability to create."

Could too much money be the problem? Do government subsidies stifle creativity? Jack Lang, who as culture minister for 10 years in the 1980s and early 1990s tripled government spending on the arts, sees no link.

"The government's role is to create a climate, an atmosphere," he said. "It is, so to speak, to irrigate the land to encourage creativity. But it's always difficult to measure the vitality of an era. How many writers and artists have been ignored in their own time?"

True, yet how does one explain the fact that foreign talent continues to emerge? Over the last 15 years, successive French governments have invested heavily in the visual arts, not only in building, restoring and expanding museums but also in creating art schools and regional centers of contemporary art.

At last year's Venice Biennale, France was represented by César, a sculptor who is in his 70s. Where are the younger artists? Literally hundreds of artists working in Paris open their studios to visitors once a year, but educated French people would be hard-pressed to name one of them.

"There's an interesting generation of French artists between the ages of 30 and 40," said Marie-Claude Beaud, who runs the American Center in Paris. "But as soon as someone is a bit successful here, he's frowned on for being 'commercial.'"

Backbiting is rife in the world of French classical music. There, the dominant (some would say domineering) force is the composer and conductor Pierre Boulez, 70, who is probably France's best-known creative figure.

That alone is enough for some French musical circles to blame him for the crisis in French music. They complain that his Ensemble Intercontemporain and his Music and Acoustic Research and Coordination Institution, known as Ircam, have absorbed a disproportionate amount of government money.

And they say that he has imposed his atonal style on an entire generation of composers to the exclusion of anything more melodic and popular.

Along with Georges Prêtre and Michel Plasson, Mr. Boulez is also one of France's established conductors, but the three belong to a postwar generation and have no obvious successors today. Instead, foreign conductors are recruited. The new music director of the Paris National Opera is an American, James Conlon, succeeding a Korean, Myung-Whun Chung.

It also took an American, William Christie, to revive interest in French baroque music through his ensemble, Les Arts Florissants.

In opera, French music critics are gambling that Roberto Alagna, 32, who was born in France of Sicilian parents, will emerge as a world-class tenor, but the very fact that he is being busily promoted in the French press suggests he is France's only opera hope.

Certainly, lead roles in productions at the Bastille Opéra and the Théâtre du Chatelet routinely go to foreigners.

"For me, part of the problem is that provincial cities once served as a breeding ground for young talent," said Hugues Gall, director of the Paris National Opera. "But government subsidies have disturbed all that. Now places like Nice or Toulouse have enough money to pay for international-level performers. So young singers, who cannot survive on their own when they come out of the conservatories, have nowhere to go." In the world of modern dance, on the other hand, France has played a crucial role as nurturer, albeit often of foreign companies, including those of the Americans Trisha Brown, Lucinda Childs, Caroline Carlsson, Merce Cunningham and William Forsythe. Groups like these are encouraged, presented regularly and even given temporary homes here.

When it comes to theater, the French language prevents local productions from traveling far. But this has not prevented prominent foreign directors from working here. The British director Peter Brook has made his home at the Théâtre des Bouffes du Nord in Paris since the 1970s. Luis Pascual of Spain succeeded Italy's Giorgio Strehler as head of the Théâtre de l'Europe at the Odéon.

The American Robert Wilson has worked so often in France that he is almost considered a national. Most recently, he brought his one-act play "Hamlet: A Monologue."

France is not without talented theater directors. But here the perennial divide between the intellectual and the commercial reappears. It is rare for directors working in avant-garde and experimental theater to cross over and direct crowd-pleasing plays in what is known disparagingly as "boulevard" theater.

Is excessive intellectualism smothering French creativity? Is French culture suffering what Markus Hansen, a young Paris-based German artist, calls "death by theory?" Is French culture a victim of France's philosophical and analytical tradition?

Bernard Fixot, who has his own imprint at the Robert Laffont publishing house, blames what he calls the tyranny of Left Bank intellectuals for the introspection of much French creativity.

"And it's not just in literature," he said. "It's the same in theater, cinema, whatever. It's more important to study your bellybutton, even though no one understands what you're saying, than it is to entertain. Any book that does well is by definition an intellectual sellout because the broad mass of the public is by definition stupid."

Jean-Marie Domenach, a sociologist and essayist, echoed this view in a recent book, "The Twilight of French Culture?" Claiming to speak for a "silent majority" of readers who found contemporary French fiction "boring," he argued that, instead of democratizing culture, government spending on the arts had strengthened a privileged elite.

"A chasm separates artistic creation from much of the public," he said, "because a tiny group of 'intellocrats' decides what is good or bad."

Most critical, perhaps, French cinema still lives in the past. It showed the way with the New Wave movement of the 1960s, when the likes of François Truffaut, Jean-Luc Godard (a Swiss who worked in France) and Claude Chabrol were acclaimed as daring innovators. But their main legacy was to define cinema as art, not entertainment, and to enshrine directors as "*auteurs*" who have first and last word over the final product.

As a result, the industry is forever dreaming that a new New Wave will suddenly appear to breathe life into French movies. But it has not happened.

Marie-Noëlle Robert/Théâtre Musical de Paris

Dmitri Kasterine/Camera Press

Foreign stars of the French cultural scene include William Christie, left, and Robert Wilson, above,

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TRAVEL UPDATE

N.Y. to Get a New Heliport

NEW YORK (NYT) — New York City is planning to build a new heliport on Pier 76 on Manhattan's West Side, displacing the pound for towed cars that has been the unsought destination for more than 90,000 vehicles a year.

The new heliport, at 38th Street and 12th Avenue, will replace a cramped and outmoded heliport at West 30th Street, which must close to make way for the reconstruction of the West Side Highway. Officials said they hope to open the new heliport in 12 to 16 months.

The Pier 76 heliport is expected to handle tens of thousands of landings and takeoffs a year, especially sightseeing flights.

Costa Rican Tourism Drops

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — Armed robberies and attacks on foreigners in Costa Rica this winter have sharply cut tourism, the Central American nation's second-biggest money-maker after agricultural exports.

The number of foreign visitors has fallen by one-third over the past two months, and bookings are being canceled even faster, Tourism Minister Carlos Roesch said.

The latest violence against foreigners came Jan. 1, when a Swiss resident of Costa Rica and a German tourist were kidnapped from a hotel in San Carlos, near Costa Rica's border with Nicaragua. A terrorist group is demanding $1 million ransom. On Sunday, gunmen held up two buses of American and Argentine tourists on a mountain road in the southwest, and there have been many other muggings and holdups.

Toxins Pollute Thai Waters

BANGKOK (AP) — Scientists have discovered alarming levels of deadly cyanide in waters near some of Thailand's most popular beaches, a government official said. Environmental consultants also found smaller quantities of mercury, another toxin, while sampling the seabed next to an industrial complex at Rayong, a town 145 kilometers (90 miles) south of Bangkok.

They detected the chemicals during two tests made in preparation for the planned expansion of the Map Ta Phut port and industrial park, said Kasemsri Homchean, director of environmental safety for the government's Industrial Estate Authority. Map Ta Phut lies at the western edge of a string of palm-lined beaches.

Life is limping back to normal for millions in the Northeast United States who had been snowbound, stranded or trapped in commutes. Airports and roads were generally open Sunday, trains were nearly back on schedule and cleanup efforts were progressing on many fronts. *(IHT)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Guam, Japan, Malawi, Puerto Rico, Sri Lanka, United States.

FRIDAY: Ethiopia, Georgia, Korea.

SATURDAY: Albania, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Korea, Mali.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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WEATHER

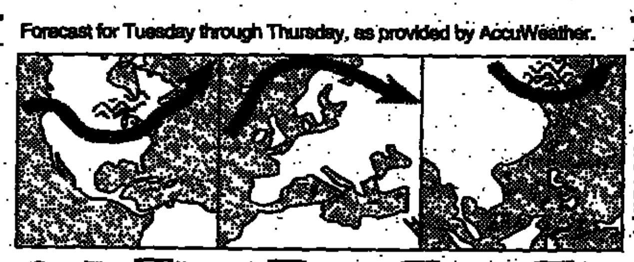
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algarve	15/59	10/50	c	14/57	10/50	r
Amsterdam	7/44	4/39	pc	7/44	4/39	r
Ankara	6/43	-2/29	pc	6/43	-4/25	c
Athens	13/55	8/46	c	12/53	7/44	r
Barcelona	14/57	9/48	c	14/57	8/46	c
Belgrade	7/44	-2/29	s	4/39	-2/29	s
Berlin	6/43	2/35	r	7/44	1/34	pc
Brussels	7/44	4/39	pc	8/46	3/37	pc
Budapest	4/39	-1/31	pc	3/37	-1/31	pc
Copenhagen	4/39	2/36	r	6/43	2/35	pc
Costa Del Sol	15/59	8/46	s	18/64	11/52	pc
Dublin	9/48	6/48	r	10/50	5/41	sh
Edinburgh	8/46	7/44	r	8/46	6/43	r
Florence	11/52	4/39	pc	10/50	5/41	pc
Frankfurt	6/43	2/35	pc	7/44	1/34	pc
Geneva	7/44	2/35	r	7/44	1/34	pc
Helsinki	0/32	-2/29	sn	1/34	-4/25	sn
Istanbul	11/52	3/37	s	9/48	3/37	pc
Las Palmas	23/73	13/55	s	21/70	13/55	pc
Lisbon	13/55	11/52	c	13/55	9/48	t
London	9/48	5/41	pc	11/52	6/43	pc
Madrid	11/52	3/37	pc	10/50	3/37	r
Milan	6/43	2/35	r	7/44	1/34	pc
Moscow	-4/25	-11/13	s	-3/27	-9/16	s
Munich	7/44	1/34	pc	9/48	0/32	s
Nice	12/53	7/44	r	12/53	6/43	r
Oslo	0/32	-2/29	sn	0/32	-3/27	sf
Mallorca	15/59	11/52	c	13/55	9/48	c
Paris	8/46	6/45	pc	9/48	4/39	c
Prague	5/41	-1/31	pc	5/41	-1/31	s
Reykjavik	4/39	2/35	r	3/37	0/32	r
Rome	12/53	8/46	r	11/52	6/43	t
St. Petersburg	-4/25	-7/20	sn	-3/27	-9/16	sn
Stockholm	2/35	0/32	I	3/37	-1/31	c
Strasbourg	7/44	3/37	r	9/48	2/35	c
Tallinn	1/34	-1/31	sn	1/34	-4/25	sn
Venice	8/46	3/37	c	9/48	3/37	s
Vienna	4/39	-1/31	pc	4/39	-1/31	pc
Warsaw	3/37	-2/29	pc	2/35	-3/27	c
Zurich	6/43	1/34	r	7/44	1/34	pc

Oceania

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Auckland	23/73	17/62	c	24/75	17/62	pc
Sydney	28/82	19/66	pc	28/82	21/70	s

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Showers will dampen Vancouver Tuesday and Wednesday, and also move down the coast toward Los Angeles. *Chicago and Toronto will* have some rain and snow Wednesday and Thursday, while *rain* wets Boston, New York City and Washington, D.C., by Thursday.

Europe
Rain will fall at times across southern Spain, Greece and Turkey. Rain will also move into Ireland and the northern United *Kingdom by Thursday.* Much of the rest of Europe, including Germany and northern Italy, as well as the eastern countries, will be dry and chilly.

Asia
Blustery and colder across Japan Tuesday and Wednesday with a few flurries across the north. A few showers may dampen Hong Kong and parts of southeast China Tuesday and Wednesday. Much of the rest of Asia will be dry through Thursday. North and South Korea will be *chilly; cold in Mongolia.*

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Abu Dhabi	21/70	11/52	c	20/68	11/52	c
Beirut	18/64	10/50	s	18/64	12/53	s
Cairo	18/64	10/50	pc	23/73	11/52	s
Damascus	13/55	5/41	pc	15/59	5/41	s
Jerusalem	14/57	8/46	c	15/59	8/46	s
Luxor	25/77	9/48	s	29/84	9/48	s
Riyadh	19/66	7/44	s	20/68	8/46	s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algiers	13/55	12/53	sh	15/59	11/52	c
Cape Town	27/80	17/62	s	25/77	16/61	pc
Casablanca	14/57	7/44	c	18/66	8/46	s
Harare	20/68	10/50	pc	22/71	8/46	pc
Lagos	30/86	24/75	pc	29/84	24/75	pc
Nairobi	23/73	9/48	pc	26/79	12/53	pc
Tunis	13/55	9/48	t	14/57	6/43	r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Bangkok	33/91	21/70	pc	32/89	21/70	pc
Beijing	0/32	-3/27	sn	1/34	-12/11	s
Hong Kong	18/64	15/59	pc	19/66	16/61	pc
Manila	31/88	24/75	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
New Delhi	20/68	15/59	pc	18/64	12/53	s
Seoul	8/46	2/35	pc	6/43	1/34	r
Shanghai	10/50	6/43	sh	11/52	2/35	pc
Singapore	28/82	24/75	pc	28/82	24/75	pc
Taipei	20/68	15/59	c	22/71	14/57	c
Tokyo	11/52	0/32	s	14/57	8/46	c

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Buenos Aires	26/79	10/50	pc	29/84	18/64	s
Caracas	29/84	17/62	pc	29/84	18/64	pc
Lima	23/73	19/66	pc	24/75	20/68	pc
Mexico City	22/71	4/39	s	21/70	6/43	pc
Rio de Janeiro	31/88	23/73	t	29/84	23/73	pc
Santiago	28/82	3/37	s	27/80	6/43	pc

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Anchorage	-6/22	-18/0	s	-7/20	-18/4	pc
Atlanta	11/52	0/32	s	18/64	5/41	s
Boston	-1/34	-2/28	pc	-1/31	-6/22	pc
Chicago	4/39	-2/29	pc	4/39	-3/27	pc
Denver	19/66	-1/31	s	18/64	-1/31	s
Detroit	1/34	-3/27	c	2/35	-6/22	pc
Honolulu	30/86	18/64	s	29/82	21/70	pc
Houston	22/71	9/48	s	23/73	7/44	[illegible]
Los Angeles	26/79	11/52	s	24/75	9/48	s
Miami	18/66	9/48	s	23/73	14/57	s
Minneapolis	1/34	-7/20	s	-3/27	-10/15	pc
Montreal	-7/20	-13/9	c	-9/16	-18/4	pc
Nassau	24/75	18/64	pc	25/77	19/66	pc
New York	3/37	-2/28	pc	1/34	-6/22	pc
Phoenix	25/77	12/53	s	24/75	9/48	t
San Fran.	14/57	7/44	pc	16/61	10/50	sh
Seattle	10/50	6/43	c	10/50	7/44	sh
Toronto	-2/28	-9/16	sf	-6/22	-11/13	pc
Vancouver	10/50	1/34	s	6/46	3/37	sh
Washington	4/39	-1/31	pc	6/43	-2/29	r

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India +	000-137
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THE AMERICAS

Heat on Forbes Confirms His Rise in '96 Race

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — A month before the first crucial test in the battle for the Republican presidential nomination, the nine candidates met here for a 90-minute debate that turned into a surprising and concentrated assault on a wealthy latecomer to the race, the publishing heir Steve Forbes.

With time running short before the crowded Republican field begins to narrow, it was Mr. Forbes who drew the most attention from the others, whose attempts to challenge the front-runner, Senator Bob Dole, of Kansas, have been stalled by the emergence of the well-financed Forbes campaign.

So several of those rivals took direct aim at Mr. Forbes and his plan for a 17 percent "flat tax," which one called "a nutty idea" and others said would increase the tax burden on the middle class and wreck the economy.

The concerted sniping during the weekend debate was an acknowledgment by the other candidates that Mr. Forbes, who has spent millions of dollars of his own money on advertising to rise to second place in polls gauging the Republican race, has become a serious factor in the contest.

Mr. Dole, who launched a television advertising strike on Mr. Forbes last week, may have been the biggest beneficiary of the constant sniping at Mr. Forbes during the debate. Mr. Dole, the Senate Republican leader, received his share of criticism, with rivals accusing him of being out of touch with the Republican revolution and too easy to make deals with President Bill Clinton. But he easily fended off the criticism by contending that, unlike the others, he had been doing the heavy lifting in Washington to produce an agreement to balance the budget in seven years.

The assault on Mr. Forbes was led by former Governor Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, Senator Phil Gramm, of Texas, and Patrick J. Buchanan, the news commentator. Each of them hopes to emerge from the Feb. 12 precinct caucuses in Iowa as the leading challenger to Mr. Dole before the campaign heads toward the New Hampshire primary eight days later.

Mr. Gramm went first, accusing Mr. Forbes of opposing a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution. Without spending restraints, Mr. Gramm said, Mr. Forbes's simple flat tax would soon require Americans to pay everything they earned to the government.

Then Mr. Alexander pounced, noting that Mr. Forbes's plan would tax wages but not tax investment income such as stock dividends and capital gains.

"The flat tax plan is a truly nutty idea," Mr. Alexander said. "It would cause a real-estate crash."

"I think it would be a disaster for America," he added.

Saying he wanted to join in the "piling on" against Mr. Forbes, Mr. Buchanan said he favored a flat tax that would benefit the middle class, while the Forbes plan "looks like it was worked up at the yacht basin."

The flat tax is the centerpiece of Mr. Forbes's campaign and the barrage of television advertising that he has used to attack Mr. Dole and, to a lesser extent, Mr. Gramm. Replying to his rivals, he said he was not surprised that "the politicians are starting to snipe at me."

"They can't stand the idea that I'm going to take the principal source of their power and return it to you," Mr. Forbes said, addressing Iowa voters.

And Mr. Forbes showed no signs of backing away from the flat tax idea, bringing it up repeatedly during the debate, even in response to unrelated questions.

Asked what he would do to preserve the student loan program, Mr. Forbes said his flat tax would allow Americans to increase their own savings for education. All of the attention focused on Mr. Forbes allowed Mr. Dole to glide through the debate with apparently little damage to his front-runner status. Mr. Gramm was his most persistent critic, accusing Mr. Dole of backing away from the Republican Party's strong anti-abortion stance and asserting that the Senate leader had "lost his nerve" during the budget negotiations with Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Dole replied that he would tell Mr. Gramm about the budget negotiations "the next time you're in town," a reference to Mr. Gramm's frequent campaign appearances in Iowa and New Hampshire while the budget negotiations — now suspended — had confined Mr. Dole mostly to Washington.

Mr. Dole did not directly criticize the flat tax, which is growing in popularity among Republicans and has been espoused in various forms by most of the Republican candidates. But he did make an indirect reference to Mr. Forbes's wealth. He said electing a Republican president would make a balanced budget possible, but if there were a shortfall in government revenues, "you could always borrow the money from Steve Forbes if you needed it."

Northeast Takes a Bath as the Big Meltdown Arrives

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — After a week of savage storms that crippled government, commerce and travel across the Northeast, golden sunshine over the weekend, and almost springlike warmth spread a watery new havoc.

Melting mountains of snow flooded wide areas, while homes and businesses suffered a plague of leaking roofs and collapses.

As temperatures climbed into the high 30s and 40s Fahrenheit on Saturday and Sunday and remnants of the Blizzard of '96 receded, life was struggling back to normal for millions who had been snowbound or stranded. Airports and roads were generally open, trains were nearly back on schedule and cleanup efforts were progressing.

But from Maryland to Maine, the roofs of dozens of businesses, barns and other structures collapsed under the weight of accumulated snow and freezing rain, and government agencies throughout the region were warning that flat-roofed structures might still cave in.

In the New York area, a section of wall at a National Guard armory in Teaneck, New Jersey, collapsed Saturday, apparently under the pressure of tons of snow and ice on the roof.

At least 14 people were injured Friday evening when the roof of a Waldbaum's supermarket in Massapequa, New York, fell in.

Two sections of the Potomac Mills mall roof began to sag, closing down Virginia's biggest tourist attraction. Security guards heard a noise around midnight Friday and found the roof was sagging near the main entrance.

In Pennsylvania, a lawn and garden center in Berks County collapsed Friday, killing one person. In Beaver County, a woman was killed by a falling beam when her barn roof collapsed as she and her daughter were feeding horses.

As city sanitation crews in New York planned to make their first garbage pickups Sunday after a week of grappling with snow, Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani said at a news conference that 14,000 miles (22,000 kilometers) of city streets had been plowed during the emergency. As most workers in the Washington region began a long holiday weekend commemorating the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., snowplow operators and other road crews began their second full week of round-the-clock shifts under new pressure to clear all the residential streets before Tuesday.

Throughout the region, plumbers, roofers and building contractors were swamped with calls for help from homeowners and businesses as melting snow and ice dripped, often gushed, into basements, attics and living rooms. Some ceilings caved in, more roofs collapsed and post-storm water damage began to mount into the millions of dollars.

"Anywhere water can come through, it's coming through, even on brand-new roofs," said Laurie Taylor, the owner of Four Seasons Roofing in East Farmingdale, New York. She had a steady stream of SOS calls from people who told of water-damaged homes, furniture and other property.

Experts warned homeowners to be cautious about climbing onto roofs to chip the ice away. With snow and ice melting and refreezing, they said, roofs are slippery and the danger of falling is acute. Moreover, some ice chippers made matters worse by accidentally cutting holes in their roofs.

Grocery store chains said that their deliveries to stores were finally back to normal, but that crowds of shoppers remained large and lines long.

"Our bakery and dairy are still operating on a round-the-clock basis," said Barry Scher, spokesman for Giant Food Inc.

At the other end of the country, Alaskans, anguished by sparse snow, looked eastward with envy. As of late last week, only 9.9 inches (25 centimeters) of snow had fallen on Anchorage, 26 inches below normal for this time in the winter. Even Valdez, the normally snowbound Prince William Sound port town that hosts the annual World Extreme Skiing Championships, has had less than two feet of snow, a far cry from the normal 10 to 12 feet by this time of year. *(NYT, Wp, Ap)*

Mike Theiler/Reuters

A Washington, D.C., resident searching for her car during the weekend along a line of snow-covered vehicles.

Away From Politics

• A U.S. district judge is considering a New Mexico lawsuit filed by American Indian and animal-rights groups intended to halt the first of three hunts aimed at eliminating nine aging bison from a state-owned herd of 60. "If the hunt is to proceed, three bison will be killed," said Martha Vazquez, the U.S. District Court judge who issued the restraining order against the hunt. *(AP)*

• The Space shuttle Endeavour's astronauts released a science satellite Sunday, one day after retrieving a Japanese spacecraft. Koichi Wakata set loose the American satellite as Endeavour soared nearly 200 miles above the Atlantic off Brazil. The satellite contains space contamination, laser and amateur radio experiments. It will fly free of the shuttle for two days. *(AP)*

• The toll-free number for ordering O.J. Simpson's videotape was changed to a toll number Saturday, one day after it went on sale amid a campaign by some critics to jam the lines and prevent sales. The producer, Tony Hoffman, said the change had nothing to do with efforts of those opposed to the $29.95 videotape in which Mr. Simpson tells his story to a hired journalist. *(AP)*

High Court Sets Review On Seizure of Assets

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has announced that it will hear a pair of cases that could make or break the federal government's efforts to seize the cash, property and other proceeds of drug traffickers.

In recent years, the federal government and numerous states have gone after narcotics dealing, money laundering and other criminal wrongdoing not only by prosecuting individuals for the crimes, but also by seizing the proceeds of the wrongdoing in civil forfeiture hearings.

In addition to perhaps helping to deter criminal activity, this has produced billions of dollars of seized assets for law enforcement coffers since the late 1980s.

But two appeals courts, in cases from California and Michigan, have ruled that the combination of a criminal conviction and a civil forfeiture arising from the same offense violates the Constitution's double jeopardy clause. That provision of the Fifth Amendment protects an individual against multiple prosecutions for the same offense.

The Supreme Court said it would hear the Justice Department's appeal of both cases, United States vs. $405,089 in U.S. Currency and United States vs. Ursery. Oral arguments are expected to be set for April.

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POLITICAL NOTES

Iowa Voters Check Out the Crop

DES MOINES — The nun came to play "You Are My Sunshine" on her accordion before Senator Phil Gramm spoke at a chili supper in Dubuque. But that did not mean she supported his candidacy, or anyone else's, for that matter.

"I have not made up my mind," said Sister Mary Jean Evelyn Menster. "I don't know enough about any of them."

The candidates met here for a debate Saturday, and Iowans will caucus one month from Friday. But many Republican voters say they are just beginning to focus on the race. They say they are pleased with their alternatives, but are still searching for real differences in what can seem like sound-alike messages. Some of the candidates trailing Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican front-runner, find ground for hope in the many bumpers without stickers. *(NYT)*

Rostenkowski Plea Bid Fails

WASHINGTON — Efforts by lawyers for Dan Rostenkowski to negotiate a plea bargain have failed, keeping alive a nearly two-year-old corruption case that could become mired in appeals for up to another year.

A source familiar with the case said Dan Webb, Mr. Rostenkowski's lead defense lawyer, approached prosecutors in the office of U.S. Attorney Eric H. Holder Jr. this past month to see if they could agree on a deal. The source, who requested anonymity, said Mr. Webb would have been remiss had he not checked "the temperature" of prosecutors at this point in the case, which has lost considerable altitude since Mr. Rostenkowski, a former Democratic representative of Illinois, was defeated for reelection in 1994.

Discussions about a plea were held but, within the past week, the talks ended without an agreement, the source said. "There was not enough common ground," the source said. *(WP)*

Bradley Hits Book-Tour Circuit

WASHINGTON — Senator Bill Bradley is the latest almost-candidate for the presidency with a book to sell.

Although he will not attract the spotlight that followed the book tours of retired General Colin Powell or House Speaker Newt Gingrich, Mr. Bradley's book has a similar hook. The three-term Democrat from New Jersey has left open the prospect of an independent presidential bid.

"Time Present, Time Past" goes on sale Jan. 24, and Mr. Bradley is scheduled to go on tour as the presidential primary season gets under way.

Readers will not find any details about his political future. He has remained coy since announcing in August he would not seek a fourth Senate term. He did rule out challenging President Bill Clinton for the Democratic nomination, but he has held out the possibility of running as an independent. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Iowa's state Republican chairman, Brian Kennedy, on the debate in Des Moines in which candidates for the Republican nomination ganged up on the publishing heir Malcolm S. Forbes Jr.: "In many ways, it's a recognition that this is turning into a race for second place in Iowa. It's a concession by the other candidates that Steve Forbes is a serious player and is in the hunt for second place in Iowa." *(WP)*

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After Cover-Up, Shame and Suicide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A nuclear-power plant manager who reported that his company sought to conceal the seriousness of an accident apologized in a note to his superior and then jumped to his death from an eight-story building.

The body of the manager, Shigeo Nishimura, was found on the pavement outside a Tokyo hotel Saturday morning, hours after his findings about a cover-up were made public.

Mr. Nishimura, 49, was investigating why plant officials took one hour to notify the authorities about a leak at a fast-breeder reactor and why a tape of the incident was both edited and concealed from the press and the government agency charged with determining what caused the leak.

Mr. Nishimura checked into the hotel late Friday after detailing at a news conference how, he said, senior officials at Donen, the government-financed company that ran the reactor, had seen, then concealed, the videotape.

No one was injured in the Dec. 8 accident at the Monju plutonium reactor, in which two to three tons of coolant leaked, causing the reactor to overheat.

The leak indefinitely closed the plant in Tsuruga, 350 kilometers (220 miles) west of Tokyo, and renewed opposition to Japan's plans to use plutonium reactors for electricity.

Mr. Nishimura was deputy general manager of the general affairs department of the company that runs Donen, the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp.

Before Mr. Nishimura's news conference on Friday, Donen had said that only local plant officials were involved in suppressing the videotape. Even after the news conference, Donen officials implicated in the cover-up continued to deny responsibility.

In his note to his boss, Hiroshi Oishi, Donen's managing director, Mr. Nishimura wrote, "I firmly believe that the officials concerned had no intention to conceal the accident."

Mr. Nishimura sought to excuse the plant's staff, saying: "They were confident in their technical ability. But they may have found it difficult to explain their panic and confusion from the accident. It is most difficult for people to judge others and discover the truth."

He also apologized for what he considered his "bungling" of a Dec. 12 news conference in which the company released a videotape showing little damage to the plant.

The company later acknowledged withholding much of its footage of the accident but blamed three local plant officials who have been reassigned. The suppressed parts of the videotape showed mounds of explosive sodium on the floor and holes burned in the cooling pipes.

"I feel grave responsibility for the failure to restore trust and I feel very sorry for that," Mr. Nishimura said in the note, whose text was distributed by the Kyodo news agency.

He also left notes to a close friend and his wife. The contents of those were not released.

Suicide has a long history in Japan as an honorable exit from a shameful situation. Given the strong identification many Japanese feel with their employers, perhaps Mr. Nishimura was anguished about his role in implicating his company in a cover-up.

"This is so sad, I don't have words," Mr. Oishi said at a news conference in which he quoted from Mr. Nishimura's letter. "His work was very difficult, and he was the kind of person who took his work to heart."

Japan was among several nations looking into plutonium breeder reactors in the 1970s, when the most common nuclear fuel, uranium, was more expensive.

But the danger of working with plutonium, the difficulty of cooling the reactor and the higher construction costs has persuaded most nations to scrap plans for such reactors.

Japan is now the only major industrialized nation pursuing the technology for commercial use. The Monju plant began generating electricity in August. *(AP, Reuters)*

Reiya Ikeda/Agence France-Presse

ICE BREAKERS — Some of the 400 swimmers who took a winter plunge in a Beijing reservoir Sunday.

Reactor Goes to North Korea

Shipload of Equipment Leaves South

Reuters

PUSAN, South Korea — The first shipload of equipment for use in construction of two light-water nuclear reactors in North Korea left the South Korean port of Pusan on Sunday.

The equipment is part of a $4.5 billion deal signed in Geneva in 1994 between Pyongyang and an international consortium under which North Korea agreed to scrap its graphite reactors capable of making bomb-grade material.

At the time, the deal was seen as a breakthrough in neutralizing Pyongyang's suspected nuclear weapons program.

But since then, Pyongyang has been jangling nerves by showing off its conventional military prowess with large-scale maneuvers near the border with the South involving planes and troops of the world's fifth largest army.

Large drilling machines, a mud pump and other equipment needed for a geological survey were loaded into containers on board a Chinese-flagged ship, Yanlong IV.

The 1,042-ton vessel was expected to arrive in a North Korean port, identified by the Yonhap news agency as Rajin, on Tuesday.

The machinery would be transported to Shinpo on the northeastern coast of North Korea, the site chosen for the two power plants that will be largely South Korean built, designed and financed.

A 20-member geological survey team from the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, the consortium that is overseeing the project, left Seoul on Sunday for Shinpo.

It will travel via Beijing and is expected to arrive on Wednesday.

The delegation of 18 South Koreans, an American and a Japanese would conduct geological and seismic surveys for a month in the Shinpo area.

Consortium officials, meanwhile, were meeting in Seoul to discuss financial arrangements. The U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, Thomas Hubbard, arrived in Seoul on Saturday for meetings with his South Korean and Japanese counterparts.

The Korea Times reported on Sunday that the United States had difficulties meeting its obligations under the Geneva accord to supply North Korea with heavy oil to ease its energy shortage before the light-water reactors are built.

Australia to Push Warship Plan

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia, as part of an official visit to Malaysia this week, plans to press for an early decision on whether the countries will jointly build a fleet of new warships.

The shipbuilding plan would be worth more than $2 billion and would serve to strengthen security ties between Australia and Southeast Asia.

Officials said Friday that Mr. Keating, who will visit Malaysia on Monday and Tuesday, would emphasize the importance of the program in developing greater regional self-reliance in defense and in transferring advanced technology to Malaysia and any other Southeast Asian countries that want to participate in the program.

Australia and Malaysia already have close military ties as partners in the Five-Power Defense Arrangement, which also involves Britain, New Zealand and Singapore in regular defense exercises in the region.

Malaysian defense officials said recently that the government expected to award a contract by June to build 27 offshore patrol vessels in Malaysia for the navy over the next 15 years.

The ships, about 80 meters (240 meters) long and displacing up to 1,300 tons, would have a range of more than 10,000 kilometers (6,000 miles) and carry helicopters for anti-submarine warfare, reconnaissance and pursuit.

Analysts said that although the ships were described as seagoing patrol vessels, they would be fitted with advanced sensors and missiles similar to those of a corvette, a class of warship slightly smaller than a frigate.

Malaysia says it needs the new patrol craft to protect the oil and gas fields and fishing grounds in its extensive off-shore marine zones, some of which are disputed by China and other countries in the region.

The Malaysian plan was first announced in 1993. It aroused strong international interest, with 14 bids from shipbuilders in Europe, the United States and Australia.

Malaysian officials said that Australia's Transfield Shipbuilding Pty. was one of the front-runners in the bidding because it had offered extensive Malaysian participation in both the design and construction of the ships.

Australia needs to build 12 new patrol vessels, and the government and Transfield agreed to pay the cost of designing a ship that would meet the needs of both countries.

"A joint project with Malaysia will have significant strategic, political, industry, cost and employment benefits for both countries," said Robert Ray, the Australian defense minister.

Agence France-Presse

Sheikh Hasina Wazed, right, leading a protest march in Dhaka over the weekend.

Test Time for Bangladesh's Shaky Democracy

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

DHAKA, Bangladesh — This South Asian country of 120 million people faces a deadline this week that may determine whether the shaky parliamentary democracy that has prevailed for the last five years continues or yields once more to the autocracy, military rule and political violence that have been Bangladesh's lot for 15 of its 25 years as an independent country.

After 22 months of political stalemate between the government of Prime Minister Khalida Zia and opposition parties, neither side has yielded in talks aimed at setting terms for a new parliamentary election. Under the constitution, an election must be held by Feb. 22, and closing day for nominations for the 300 parliamentary seats is Thursday.

Begum Zia, 50, widow of one of the two army generals who ruled here as president from 1975 to 1990, has twice put off the election date since the Parliament elected in 1991 ended its term in November.

Senior government officials have said they are ready to hold an election without the opposition, a development that many here fear could lead to worsening violence and to intervention by the army.

In several weeks of talks mediated by the U.S. ambassador, David N. Merrill, Begum Zia and her main political rival, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, have failed to settle a dispute that has been marked by street protests, general strikes, bombings and perhaps a score of deaths since an opposition walkout from Parliament in March 1994.

Last week, Dhaka and the country's other main cities, including Chittagong, the main port, were virtually shut down for two days by a work boycott. With less than a week before election nominations close, foreign diplomats and prominent Bangladeshis who have sought to resolve the impasse are gloomy about the chances of a compromise.

Sheikh Wazed, 48, has demanded that the elections be held under a neutral caretaker government, as in the 1991 voting, which was widely hailed as the fairest ever held in the country. Begum Zia has offered to step down before the polls, but has insisted that executive power in the election period rest with the figurehead president, Abdur Rahman Biswas, who was appointed by Begum Zia's Bangladesh National Party.

Antagonisms have been sharpened by the personal links that Begum Zia and Sheikh Wazed have to Bangladesh's violent past. Sheikh Wazed is the daughter of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, regarded by many Bangladeshis as the country's founding father.

She was the only member of his immediate family who was not present on Aug. 16, 1975, when army officers assassinated Sheikh Mujib, then the president, and 15 of his close relatives. Sheikh Wazed remained abroad, mostly in India, until returning to contest and lose the 1991 election as leader of the Awami League her father had headed.

Begum Zia's husband, General Ziaur Rahman, who was not related to Mujibur Rahman, took power with a military government after the assassinations, but was killed in 1981, also while serving as president, by dissident military officers.

A third woman at the center of the impasse, Raushan Ershad, is the wife of Hussain Mohammed Ershad, a general who succeeded General Zia as president, resigned in 19[illegible] and is now serving a 20-year jail term for corruption.

The impasse has imposed a heavy cost. The opposition parties have called more than 30 days of general strikes in the last year, shutting down factories, transport and ports.

The political risks were pressed home last week when Sheikh Wazed led a rally in Dhaka that drew more than 100,000 people in commemorating the 25th anniversary of her father's triumphant return from jail in Pakistan.

BRIEFLY

Hong Kong Chief Fights Back

HONG KONG — Britain will continue to speak out about Hong Kong's future, Governor Chris Patten said Sunday, denying that his government was a "lame duck."

Speaking on radio here, Mr. Patten also urged people in Hong Kong to voice their opinions as Britain prepares to return the colony to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

"No one, no one, should keep silent," he said, dismissing suggestions that he should avoid angering China. "This is a time, if ever there was one, for speaking up and saying what one wants to happen, and what one expects to happen, to preserve Hong Kong." *(AFP)*

China Orders Religious Data

BEIJING — Religious authorities on Sunday ordered all places of worship to register with the government and complained that some adherents of permitted faiths were trying to subvert the state, the Xinhua press agency said.

The order to register appeared to mark the start of a crackdown on religion after recent years of expansion by Christian, Buddhist and Muslim groups. *(Reuters)*

Taiwan Art Tour Criticized

TAIPEI — More than 200 Taiwan citizens protested on Sunday against plans by the island's largest museum to send its masterpieces on tour in the United States.

The demonstrators said the treasures from the National Palace Museum were too fragile for the trip and that Beijing, which considers Taiwan a renegade province, might try to claim ownership of the treasures while they were abroad. The museum plans a 13-month of the United States starting in March. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Tariqul Islam, a leader of the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party, on his determination to go ahead with parliamentary elections Feb. 15 even if no other parties participate: "If others fail to board the bus, I guess we will ride alone." *(Reuters)*

Najmuddin Sheikh, Pakistan's foreign secretary: "We will not conceal our concern we felt in regard to reports that India is preparing for a second nuclear test. We believe it is an attempt to destabilize peace in the region." *(AFP)*

BOOKS

THE MOOR'S LAST SIGH

By Salman Rushdie. 448 pages. $25. Pantheon.

Reviewed by
Michael Dirda

OVER the past several years Salman Rushdie has become, to his sorrow, such a symbolic figure that it is easy to lose sight of the most important fact about him: He really is one of the world's great writers. One need only read the first sentence of this wondrous new novel — a book comparable, it seems to me, to Robertson Davies's masterpiece, "What's Bred in the Bone," even, at times, to Gabrial García Márquez's "One Hundred Years of Solitude" — to feel its irresistible narrative pace, its openly melodramatic panache:

"I have lost count of the days that have passed since I fled the horrors of Vasco Miranda's mad fortress in the Andalusian mountain-village of Benengeli; ran from death under cover of darkness and left a message nailed to the door."

Only those without a smidgen of Gothic romance in their souls could possibly set down "The Moor's Last Sigh" at this point. Or at any other point, for that matter. "Just a few more pages," you will think to yourself at 2 A.M., or as your Métro stop whizzes by. Throughout his book, Rushdie sustains an altogether breathtaking riot of marvels, grotesques and horrors. On their wedding night a handsome young groom enters his trembling wife's bedroom, slips into her virginal white dress, and steals away to the arms of a sailor nicknamed Prince Henry the Navigator. A wealthy Indian Communist expends a fortune to organize a troupe of *Lenin* lookalikes.

At one point our narrator-hero — Moraes Zagoiby — even takes up with a tin man, a scarecrow and a cowardly frog. Another character acquires a British bulldog which he names Jawaharlal; after the animal dies, his old master pulls its stuffed body around on wheels. A desperately poor boy discovers a king's crown, set with emeralds, in an old wooden chest. A Jewish criminal mastermind actually agrees to steal a doomsday weapon for "certain oil-rich countries and their ideological allies."

Basically a generational saga, "The Moor's Last Sigh" traces the history of the da Gama-Zogoiby family over three generations, from the late 1800s to 1993. Most of the action takes place in India, in either Cochin or Bombay, though the plot comes to its dying fall in Spain, near the Alhambra, that ancient fortress of the Moors.

The main characters are Aurora da Gama, beautiful, willful and perhaps the greatest artist of modern India; her husband, Abraham Zagoiby, a mere clerk in the da Gama family's spice business, 20 years her elder, whom Aurora loves at first sight and who proves to possess unsuspected gifts for commerce and other matters; and their son, Moraes, burdened with a curse: Because his mother longed for a child who would grow up quickly, Moraes soon finds that he is going through time faster than he should. He is born after only four and a half months' gestation; at 20 he looks like a man of 40.

Around these central figures swarm dozens of subsidiary characters: an artist who starts his career by painting cartoons on the walls of a nursery and ends by earning a fortune with his airport murals; a young beauty who can make herself all things to all men — and women — but who just might be a vampiric Lamia; Ina, Minnie and Mynah, the three doomed Zagoiby girls, whose nicknames partially explain their brother's — "the Moor"; a museum curator who has authored "Imperso-Nation and Dis/Semi/Nations: Dialogics of Eclecticism and Interrogations of Authenticity in A.Z." (that is, Aurora Zagoiby); Nadia Wadia, Miss World, "who has a walk like a warrior and a voice like a dirty phone call"; a young Indian who changes his name to Jimmy Cash and travels to Nashville with his "Country and Eastern" music; and even a mother who demands her own son's firstborn in exchange for a desperately needed loan.

This is a novel about love, identity, art, ambition, religion, politics and death. Above all, about modern India and a family that "just didn't know how to be calm."

Michael Dirda is on the staff of The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY RE READING

• *Massimo Ferragamo*, president of Salvatore Ferragamo USA, *is reading "The Eagle and the Rose"* by Rosemarie Altea.

"It's an unbelievable but true experience of the other world. It's something that we try to understand, but don't. In this book, you do."

(Maria Sanminiatelli, IHT)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

PHILIPPE Cronier won the 1995 award for the best play organized by the International Bridge Press Association. He was honored for the diagramed deal, from the European Pairs Championship, when he was South and played a contract of five diamonds.

His double of four spades suggested extra values with spade shortage, and his partner judged well by rejecting a pass: four spades doubled would have succeeded with no trouble. Four no-trump left South to pick a contract at the five-level and he naturally chose diamonds.

Cronier ruffed the opening spade lead, crossed to dummy with a heart to the ace, and led the diamond eight planning to finesse. East put up his ace and returned the heart queen to the king. South led a third heart, and East won and persevered with a fourth round.

South ruffed this and thought matters over. He assumed that West had begun with three cards in the red suits, for East would not have played the ace with A-x, and if he had a singleton the contract was doomed. The jump to two spades strongly suggested six cards of that suit, which left four clubs with West. In that case, leading to the club queen for a trump finesse would be fatal.

Cronier therefore finessed the club ten successfully, finessed in trumps and made his game. He would have been plunged into Gallic gloom if East had begun with a singleton club jack, but that blow from the fates would have been well against the odds.

NORTH
♠ J 7
♡ A 9 7 4
♢ 8 5 2
♣ Q 10 4 2

WEST
♠ A K Q 10 5 4
♡ 8 2
♢ 7
♣ J 8 6 5

EAST (D)
♠ 9 8 6 4 2
♡ Q J 10 3
♢ A Q 3
♣ 9

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ K 6 5
♢ K J 10 9 6 4
♣ A K 7 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ♢	2 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ♢	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade king.

EUROPE

After a Year, Santer Wins Friends, but Not Headlines

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — One year after handing the reins of the European Union bureaucracy to a little-known Luxembourger, Europe has begun to feel more comfortable with Jacques Santer.

Mr. Santer's affable, low-key style and his penchant for managing rather than legislating have done little to help him emerge from the shadow of his visionary predecessor, Jacques Delors, who was known for wading into controversy.

But they have been a tonic for these Euro-skeptical times, when stubbornly high unemployment and Europe's ineffectiveness in the former Yugoslavia have generated deep mistrust of the Union, and particularly the executive commission that the former prime minister of Luxembourg heads.

"Everybody wanted this, let's face it," one senior commission official said.

The "softly, softly" approach will have to change, though, if the commission does not want to slide into irrelevance, officials in Brussels and national capitals agree. The commission has a vital role to play in the challenges facing the Union in coming years, including the fulfillment of a single currency and the reform of EU institutions and overhaul of the EU budget to permit expansion into Eastern Europe. And doubts persist about whether Mr. Santer and his 19 fellow commissioners are up to the task.

Santer 'seeks a pragmatic path without denying his fundamental convictions.'

"In terms of calming the game down, we have to give Santer credit," another senior commission official said. But he added, "It's got to come to grip with the real challenges. It's this year that will prove whether it can."

Aides to Mr. Santer say he can meet those challenges, and they say his understated manner will be his best weapon.

They are claiming some success already on EU reform before the start of formal negotiations in March. Support for a French proposal to create a new EU foreign policy czar has faded after lobbying by Mr. Santer, who contends that the post would merely generate institutional rivalries with the commission and the EU Council of Ministers.

One senior official said Mr. Santer was determined to defend the commission's role while avoiding the pitfalls encountered by Mr. Delors, who saw his authority undermined when EU leaders rejected his ambitious blueprint for political union at the Maastricht treaty negotiations.

Mr. Santer "seeks a pragmatic path without denying his fundamental convictions," said Wilfried Martens, the former Belgian prime minister who leads the Christian Democratic bloc in the European Parliament.

Santer aides also claim a solid record of achievements in the past year.

The commission helped defuse the furor over French nuclear testing despite having very limited legal authority, they said. The commission pushed Paris to provide data on radiation at the Mururoa test site and Mr. Santer appeared before the European Parliament on four occasions, calming passions in a group strongly opposed to the tests and demonstrating his commitment to greater openness and democracy in the Union.

On monetary union, the commission pushed through a plan for introducing a single currency and won over Germany's powerful Bundesbank to its idea of developing an early, critical mass of transactions in the Euro. EU officials say Yves-Thibault de Silguy, the former French bureaucrat who led the effort, has overcome early criticism what people considered his haughty style and proven to be effective.

Officials also said that the commission played a central role in pulling off a global agreement on financial services, staged a successful first meeting with countries of the southern and eastern Mediterranean rim and established a new agenda for cooperation with the United States.

Still, many commission veterans of the Delors era find it difficult to adjust.

"The commission makes reports," one such official said. "The commission doesn't take great initiatives. The time is not right for ideology."

If Paris has warmed to Mr. Santer, it owes at least as much to commission inactivity as to his handling of the French nuclear tests, officials said. And the new era of good feeling between the commission and Prime Minister John Major, who has welcomed Mr. Santer's motto of "do less, do better," is evidence of the commission's modest ambitions.

But a worrisome development was the criticism of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, who championed Mr. Santer for the post.

At the EU summit meeting in Madrid in December, Mr. Kohl bluntly criticized Ritt Bjerregaard, the environment commissioner who had attacked the chancellor and other EU leaders in a book, and Neil Kinnock, the transport commissioner who urged a delay in monetary union and EU expansion to Eastern Europe.

Mr. Kohl was careful not to blame the commission president, and Mr. Santer went a long way to shaking a reputation for weakness by publicly forcing his two colleagues to recant.

But the incidents highlighted the potential for dissension in a commission of 20 sometimes frustrated members, officials said.

Reuters/Kevin Frayer

Israel's president, Ezer Weizman, laying a wreath Sunday at Sachsenhausen.

Weizman's Question in Germany

Reuters

JERUSALEM — President Ezer Weizman of Israel said Sunday that he could not understand how Jews continued living in Germany after the Nazi Holocaust.

Mr. Weizman, 72, on a four-day visit to Germany, told Israeli radio that relations between the two nations were good, but he added: "I, for example, cannot understand how 40,000 Jews can live in Germany. I am unable to understand that, but it is an independent world, so go ahead."

"The one thing I can say to Jews," Mr. Weizman, added, "is what I always say to diaspora Jews: the place of the Jews is in Israel."

Scalfaro Starting Round of Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro is facing a tough week of negotiations to create a new governing administration.

The consultations, potentially only the first round, are due to end on Friday, by which time Mr. Scalfaro will have talked with 25 parliamentary parties or groups. The plethora of parties must now decide whether they can agree on a program of key reforms and form a government or to push for elections three years ahead of schedule. *(AFP, Reuters)*

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Greek Crisis Heading to an End

ATHENS — A two-month-old political crisis caused by the illness of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou moved toward its end on Sunday with clear signs that his Panhellenic Socialist Movement would replace him in the next 10 days.

President Costis Stephanopoulos was to visit Mr. Papandreou in the hospital this week. "The president will not go to the hospital simply to listen to what the premier has to say but will tell him openly that the only solution is his replacement," the Athens newspaper Eleftherotypia reported, citing presidency sources.

The Sunday newspaper To Vima said a successor was likely to be elected on Jan. 24 or Jan. 25. *(Reuters)*

González's Party Lags in Poll

MADRID — The center-right Popular Party could emerge from general elections on March 3 with a lead of at least 6 percentage points over the governing Socialist Party, according to a new poll published Sunday.

The Popular Party received the support of 40.5 percent of respondents, compared with 33.8 percent for the Socialist Party and 12.2 percent for the United Left coalition, according to the survey of 2,500 voters published by the newspaper El País. *(Reuters)*

Turkey Helicopter Use at Issue

ANKARA — Amnesty International called Sunday for an immediate ban on helicopter sales to Turkey. It said that the aircraft were being used against civilians by the Turkish Army in its battle with Kurdish rebels. *(AP)*

Cover-Up of Paris Attack Cited

PARIS — A small bomb went off on the Champs Elysées in Paris on Dec. 30, but the police kept the incident secret to avoid causing panic before New Year's Eve, Le Journal du Dimanche reported Sunday.

The blast, on the night before hundreds of thousands of revelers visited the avenue, damaged parked vehicles and a store window, the newspaper said. There were no casualties. The device, planted between parked cars, was filled with nails and bolts. *(Reuters)*

Calendar

EU events scheduled for Monday, Jan. 15:

STRASBOURG: European Parliament plenary session for January opens.

BRUSSELS: Crown Prince el Hassan ibn Talal of Jordan to meet with Jacques Santer, European Commission president; Manuel Marin, commissioner for Latin American and Mediterranean relations, and Yves-Thibault de Silguy, economic commissioner.

BONN: Karel Van Miert, commissioner for competition policy to meet with Günther Rexrodt, German economics minister.

LONDON: Transport Commissioner Neil Kinnock to attend European Rail Transport Conference.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Get Out of Chechnya

Thousands of Russian troops now surround a small band of hostage-holding Chechen guerrillas in a small town near the Chechen border. Each side clings to uncompromising positions. A bloody clash seems likely. In such circumstances, military victory would be meaningless, and the biggest price would be paid by innocent civilians.

This latest episode, the second such hostage-taking raid in seven months, tragically replays the larger Chechen conflict in miniature. Chechens with a legitimate historical grievance pursue their cause through reckless, hopeless and ultimately murderous means. Boris Yeltsin's government, trying to preempt nationalist rivals in Moscow, responds to an essentially political problem with overwhelming military force.

If the war's master script plays out in the tiny town of Pervomaysky the same way it did in the leveled Chechen capital of Grozny, Russian military action may demonstrate the army's tactical weakness as much as its brute strength. Worse, it can only further narrow the maneuvering room of the battered Yeltsin government, alienating liberal reformers without beginning to satisfy militarists and nationalists.

The far better answer would be to let the raiders return to Chechnya after releasing all their hostages. But that course is rejected for too closely resembling the deal that Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin negotiated with the first group of Chechen hostage-takers last June. Nationalists now denounce that June deal as unacceptably humiliating because it left the raiders unpunished for their crimes, including the deaths of some 100 hostages, and because it did not bring a negotiated settlement of the Chechen rebellion.

Chechens insist that such a settlement can come only after the Russian military forces withdraw. The Russians, meanwhile, insist that they will withdraw only after Chechen independence fighters surrender their arms. Neither is willing to consider the other's preconditions, so the fighting and the hostage-taking could well go on, at enormous cost to both sides.

Yet it is hard to see what the Russians would have to lose by withdrawal at this point, since their vastly superior forces could remain camped just across the Chechen frontier. Systematically reducing Chechnya's remaining cities to rubble gains Moscow nothing, as independence fighters simply withdraw to the countryside or stage additional cross-border raids.

There can be no condoning Chechnya's hostage-takers or its leader Dzhokar Dudayev, who is bleeding his country in a hopeless cause. But nothing obliges the Russians to mimic his folly and endanger their own dreams of democracy and prosperity by pursuing an unwinnable war.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Salvaging Bosnia's Past

No matter what the peace arrangements, some things destroyed in wartime can never be recovered. The destruction of Bosnia's National Library by Serbian shelling, although less immediately horrific than the murder and other atrocities that have marked the Balkan war, might stand as a symbol for all such unrecoverable losses.

Bosnians in Sarajevo now seek to rebuild the city and, perhaps, the library building that went up in flames in 1992. The ruins of the burned library have become the focus for a complicated philosophical dispute over whether to rebuild the structure or preserve it as a ruin to recall the loss of history and identity that burning a library produces.

The loss of what was in the library — not only a million books, but the periodical archive of Bosnia's history in this century — has deeper resonance even than the loss of the structure that housed them. Even if the building (a former Sarajevo town hall before it was a library) is restored to its former glory, those who burned it accomplished one important and uncivilized goal. They erased the written record of half a millennium of cosmopolitan, legally regulated coexistence among the city's different ethnic groups.

Central Sarajevo, as faraway spectators of the war know by now, was where Serbian Orthodox, Catholic Croats and Muslims lived and worshiped side by side. That such coexistence is or should be impossible has been an article of faith for the "Greater Serbia" forces and others who gradually, by the sheer buildup of atrocities, made that coexistence vastly more difficult than it has been in the past.

The destruction of history, not accidentally but in the service of ideas like this, is one of wartime's familiar barbarities. The National Library's head, Enes Kujundzic, has become a familiar figure as he travels to other libraries seeking to replace his onetime library's vanished holdings. Whatever the Sarajevans decide, the emptiness in this onetime library is a measure of what this war sought to destroy. The history recorded there needs to be remembered despite its destruction.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Look Again at China

It was only last month that apologists for China's repressive Communist dictatorship were telling Westerners that instead of complaining about Beijing's persecution of isolated intellectual democrats like Wei Jingsheng they should focus on Beijing's achievements — raising the masses out of poverty, for example, and feeding the hungry. Apparently, outsiders were not meant to look very closely at the Shanghai Children's Welfare Institute, the largest orphanage in China's showcase metropolis. Human Rights Watch did look, pursuing charges by a physician who had once worked there that orphans lived in appalling conditions and experienced alarmingly high death rates.

The doctor claims to have documented more than a thousand cases of orphans who were deliberately starved to death. Reporters following up these allegations quickly confirmed that the orphanage was in terrible shape and that death rates had reached 20 percent in the recent past. So far, they have not been able to verify the charge of deliberate starvation. Even so, these grim findings again demonstrate Beijing's indifference to human life, true to the Leninist tradition that any and all means of repression are justified by the historic end of retaining power.

It matters not to Beijing whether the lives are those of unarmed civilian demonstrators mowed down by tanks, prisoners held at the edge of starvation in "reform through labor" camps, or children warehoused in orphanages. This cold-blooded philosophy is guaranteed to throw up repeated conflicts with basic American values, conflicts that are bound to complicate the efforts of any U.S. administration to maintain harmonious relations with China for the sake of geopolitics or trade. The Chinese authorities themselves are ultimately the most serious obstacle to smooth relations. By spurning Washington's repeated gestures of goodwill, Beijing has begun to damage its own interests on issues that China cares about.

Reluctantly but realistically, the Clinton administration has begun talking again about ways to link China's approach to human rights and its access to preferential trade arrangements. Earlier this month the administration barely hesitated before issuing a transit visa to a high Taiwan official, despite China's vigorous objections. That was the right decision, but Washington might have given more weight to Beijing's complaints had China not behaved so belligerently toward Taiwan in recent months.

Americans may not be able to induce China's aging leaders to treat their own citizens with minimal decency, but they can at least insist that Washington not go out of its way to accommodate Beijing's agenda.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Building Union in Daylight

The old way of inventing Europe went to its tomb in France last Thursday. The wise men and women of wartime and post-wartime, who did not entirely trust their own peoples and felt that there was no time to wait for them, are passing away. From now on, the experts building the Union will have to work by daylight, with 200 million people hanging over the fence and shouting advice.

— Neal Ascherson, in the Independent on Sunday (London).

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Playing Politics With the Markets for a Moment

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — The tug-of-war between Bill Clinton and Newt Gingrich over a balanced budget entered a new, and fascinating, phase last week. To understand what is going on, you have to understand this:

In the past decade global financial markets have grown more powerful than governments and have acquired the ability to move capital at lightning speeds from countries practicing bad economics to those practicing sound economics. This has forced political leaders to look over their shoulders at the global stock and bond markets and to worry constantly whether those markets are giving a thumbs up or a thumbs down to particular economic policies.

Politicians know that a thumbs down means that money could quickly flow out of their country, leading to soaring interest rates, falling stock prices and lost elections.

In the last week we saw this game taken to a whole new level. Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Clinton are no longer just looking over their shoulders at the bond and stock markets, they are actively trying to enlist these markets onto their sides in the budget negotiations, by uttering statements calculated to make these markets go up or down.

In other words, the bond market, which was seen as a passive referendum on fiscal and monetary policies, is now being actively courted or provoked by politicians to gain advantage in a budget fight.

At the moment, the president and the speaker of the House are not playing to the New Hampshire or Iowa caucuses. They are playing to the Wall Street caucuses. We are now in what Goldman Sachs economic expert Robert Hormats calls "the lower Manhattan primary."

Here's the new game: Mr. Gingrich knows that if the markets dive, it will hurt Mr. Clinton much more than him because a sitting president will ultimately be held responsible for rising interest and mortgage rates, or declining stock values — in an already weak economy. Mr. Clinton knows this, too, and so his goal is to keep hope alive that a budget deal is just around the corner, in order to keep markets up and give himself room for maneuver.

So on Wednesday Mr. Gingrich declared: "I am for the first time in a year pessimistic about the likelihood of getting an agreement. It may just be that we need one more election." He never mentioned a word about markets, but there was something about the deliberateness of his pessimistic message that made you know he was talking beyond voters directly to bond traders and all but screaming: Sell Bonds!

Result: the Dow fell almost 100 points and interest rates soared.

So the next day I went to hear President Clinton's news conference, and I saw that same Dow Jonesy look in his eye, when he declared that a balanced budget deal was "within our grasp." Translation: Forget about Newt's pessimism. There will be a deal, interest rates will go down, so buy bonds!

Minutes later Mr. Gingrich was back trying to re-spin the market. He said of Mr. Clinton's press conference: "It does not give me much encouragement." Translation: Keep selling bonds!

The Clinton adviser James Carville once quipped that in his next life he wanted to come back as the bond market, because it was so powerful. It looks as if he won't have to wait for his next life. Politicians are becoming the market. This is a case of life imitating money.

One certainly has to worry about the volatility effect on global markets that could result from U.S. politicians trying to spin them in the same cavalier manner that they try to spin the public and the press. Then again, the bond market didn't become all-powerful by being all-stupid. It will only take a couple more rounds of this, if not less, before it catches on to what Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Clinton are up to, and goes back to focusing entirely on economic indicators, not calculated statements for its benefit.

Which is why the president and the speaker would do well to recall that exchange in Shakespeare's "King Henry IV," when Glendower boasts to Hotspur: "I can call spirits from the vasty deep." And Hotspur responds: "Why, so can I, or so can any man; But will they come when you do call for them?"

The New York Times.

Let's Now See a Strong and Effective Russian Role in Bosnia

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Even as Russia switched foreign ministers last week on the way, it seems, to a harder foreign policy, it formally began participating in the Bosnia peace force. This matters not so much for the uncertain future of wretched Bosnia as for the future of Europe.

If Russia is going to be drawn into a pattern of cooperation with the West — an entity that now means formerly Soviet-controlled Central Europe as well as Western Europe and the United States — then it will be first through its new role in the NATO-led peace force in Bosnia.

The departed Russian foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, was by all accounts warmer to Bosnian cooperation than is his successor, the former intelligence chief Yevgeni Primakov. Warmer, too, to the whole notion of integrating Russia with the West rather than playing the "counterweight" (as Mr. Primakov puts it) to America. President Boris Yeltsin apparently finds his orthodoxy useful as he heads into a re-election campaign against nationalist and Communist opposition.

Washington, however, professes to be more interested in Mr. Primakov's deeds than words, especially words that may be uttered in the heat of an electoral season. It thinks that Russian participation in the NATO Bosnia rescue lets Moscow serve interests, in having a role and in tending to the Serbs, that otherwise Moscow could scarcely serve at all.

Robert Hunter, the U.S. ambassador to NATO, observes that Russia simply lacks the presence and access in Central Europe that would allow it to care for legitimate security worries there on its own.

NATO aficionados get a kick out of recalling the recent visit to alliance headquarters, on Bosnia business, by a Russian general now based there and by the Russian minister of defense. This in what was once the inner sanctum of the West's efforts to contain Soviet power.

On the former foreign minister's watch, Moscow fussed and fumed about NATO's turn from being openly an anti-Soviet defensive alliance to being, in Russian suspicions, a crafty plan to push NATO east into Russia's accustomed buffer zone. Such was the political balance in Moscow, however, that Russia finally took a small room in the Clinton-designed NATO halfway house known as Partnership for Peace.

With the new foreign minister, it becomes even harder to see how Russia could go the whole way and take up the full membership that NATO now offers to as yet unspecified partners who prove their readiness for it.

It is not that the United States is determined to fence Russia out. But the entry standards that NATO now sets include advances in democracy, reform and neighborly respect that it is hard to see Russia fully embracing soon. Ambassador Hunter describes membership as conferring full status as a Western country. Historically, Russia is not a Western country but a country on the line.

Hence the tendency in NATO to finesse the issue of Russian membership and instead to draw Moscow into specific mutually valuable projects such as Bosnia and to seek at every turn to convince the Russians that the alliance is not directed against them.

That is the rationale for offering Moscow a "special relationship" with NATO that will tie it in even though it might not end up in the alliance proper. It is a good idea, meant to calm Moscow's resistance to seeing the alliance take in new members from Central Europe.

But a "special relationship" is not the only idea floating out there. There was a time early in the Clinton administration when "Russia first" was in the air. Allegedly the favorite idea of Strobe Talbott, now the State Department's No. 2, it surfaced at a moment when Russia's recovery from communism was thought to be a task well within an enlightened West's reach.

This easy optimism soon foundered, mostly on the rocks of the new Russia's grim reality. But the idea, sketchy as it was, generated a backlash among those who feared that putting "Russia first" meant putting the anxious and worthy Central Europeans second, again.

The notion that the United States and Russia are still secretly conspiring — now, according to one recent report, at the expense of Central Europe's NATO aspirations — dies hard. Mr. Hunter dismisses the report categorically. But it is borne aloft by powerful memories of the secret arrangements that Stalin and Roosevelt made for postwar Eastern Europe at Yalta.

Openness is the prescribed remedy for suspicions and misunderstandings. Fine. But before something can be seen clearly, there has to be something clear to see.

A strong and effective Russian role in Bosnia is what the doctor ordered. It won't ease all of NATO's strains, but if it works out it will give the new managers of Russia's foreign policy a useful taste of cooperation with the West.

The Washington Post.

America's Nuclear Waste Puzzle Has a Solution

By Luther Carter

WASHINGTON — The nuclear waste problem has grown for nearly two decades as an American political issue while seeming ever more confused and opaque. Political consensus will not come on this issue until we begin looking at the waste problem as one of the more manageable aspects of a far larger question.

With the Cold War and the nuclear arms race of a bipolar world now past, we can address what to do about the entire atomic legacy we began creating more than a half-century ago.

This awesome issue raises two questions: What to do about nuclear weapons, and what to do about nuclear power? It is time now for a national and global debate about the weapons and the elaborate industrial complexes established to produce them.

The nuclear forces and production establishments of the nuclear weapons states were created through great human ingenuity and national sacrifice. So, whether over the next generation we might summon the will and ingenuity to abolish all (or nearly all) these weapons and complexes is not a possibility to be ignored and decided by inaction or default.

It is time, too, for a debate about whether we wish to rid ourselves of civil nuclear power or, if we think it might be needed, to give this politically besieged enterprise a fair chance to rise or fall on its merits.

But however these larger questions ultimately might be decided, there will be no escaping the need for a solution to the nuclear waste problem, and for America this almost inescapably means establishing a national storage center at the Nevada Test Site.

Coming to this conclusion does not require sophisticated research and analysis. The United States needs such a storage center for four surprisingly diverse reasons.

Relief for the electric utilities. The center would relieve the utilities' growing fear that the federal government will be unable to honor its obligation, effective three years hence, to begin accepting the spent fuel now accumulating at more than 100 power reactors in 34 states. This grievance is particularly rancorous in light of the billions in federal nuclear waste funds already collected by utility companies from their rate-payers.

Reactor decommissioning. The center would support the safe decommissioning of nuclear reactors that utilities shut down either for financial or for safety reasons, or in response to public mandate. Without such a national center, spent fuel must remain indefinitely in storage pools and dry vaults at reactor sites.

Cleaning up the nuclear weapons production complex. The center would offer a timely and needed place to send high-level waste and spent naval reactor fuel from Savannah River and the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, and ultimately the high-level waste from the Hanford reservation in Washington state.

Strengthening the nuclear nonproliferation regime. The center, if placed under International Atomic Energy Agency inspection, could become a model of close accountability for large amounts of weapons-usable plutonium.

Most of this plutonium would come to the Nevada test site in commercial spent fuel from routine reactor operations. But some of it would be plutonium recovered from weapons production sites and dismantled warheads, and (for security reasons) made highly radioactive either by mixing with high-level waste or by burning in specially designated reactors. Secure but retrievable storage of plutonium could continue indefinitely at the center, given the chance that this fissionable material might eventually be recovered for its energy value.

There simply is no place other than the Nevada Test Site to store all these various radioactive and proliferation-sensitive nuclear materials. The site is uniquely fitted for this role by its remoteness, its tradition of tight security from four decades of nuclear weapons testing, and its very real (although much disputed) potential for safe storage and disposal — a potential based on the exceptionally dry climate, great depth to the water table, and location inside a closed desert basin that drains to Death Valley.

The state of Nevada is opposed to any national waste repository or storage center coming to the test site. But that state alone could not prevent broad acceptance of a national waste policy that rests on long-term and possibly permanent storage at the test site.

Anti-nuclear activists and many environmental groups back Nevada's contention that spent fuel can safely remain on site at the reactors for up to a century. But this view obscures larger environmental concerns and the need now, without more years of delay, to start facing up to the dangerous legacy from a half-century of use and misuse of the atom.

Mr. Carter, a Washington writer specializing in nuclear issues, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Hear the Election Year Blues

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — It was too brief, the majesty and ferocity of the storm, and the subsequent beauty and quiet of the city. Now it's back to the gritty madness of everyday life, and a look at the new year.

The appropriate musical genre for 1996 is probably the blues. Bad news followed by more bad news. It's a presidential election year, but look at the lineup of candidates — a depressing collection of zeros on a scale of 1 to 10.

Hypocrisy is always at high tide in politics, but some kind of pinnacle of irony has been reached when Bob Dole starts complaining about corporate welfare, and Al D'Amato's chief strategic weapon is an ethics probe.

Referring to a provision of the giant telecommunications bill that would provide a multi-billion-dollar windfall for television broadcasters, Senator Dole said on Wednesday: "Let's, for the sake of the taxpayers and for the sake of the American consumers, fix this one corporate welfare provision before we have to vote on it." Just this one, mind you. No need to get crazy.

Senator D'Amato is so enjoying his role as a guardian of ethics that he now says he may not be able to finish his Whitewater probe by its end-of-February deadline. He may ask for more time, he said.

Mr. D'Amato, whose career was nurtured in a hothouse of corruption on Long Island, believes he can create enough of a stench from Whitewater to drive Bill Clinton from the White House. I wouldn't bet on it. The president may not want to match wits with Bill Safire, but he is certainly the senator's equal in surviving the rough and tumble of scandal, ethical and otherwise.

Still, the president feels the need for a respite from Washington. He looked tired and stressed at Thursday's press conference. His answers to several questions, particularly those concerning the First Lady and his personal finances, were not to the point. Then, on the theory that foreign excursions can boost sagging public relations at home, Mr. Clinton traveled to Bosnia.

Meanwhile, the stock markets are wobbling, the economy looks increasingly shaky, there is no improvement in the employment picture, and nobody — least of all the presidential candidates (with the exception of Patrick Buchanan, a cure that would be worse than the disease) — is paying much attention.

Casey Stengel once asked, "Can't anybody here play this game?" When you look at government — state and local, as well as federal — the answer appears to be "no."

The White House and the Republicans in Congress are in a stalemate over budget proposals that are equally bogus.

In the first place, there is no crying need to balance the federal budget. What is more important is to have government spending under control, with money available for capital needs and other investments that foster economic growth.

In the second place, if the goal is to balance the budget, why cut taxes?

In the third place, none of the proposals will really balance the budget by 2002. (Name the last big government effort that came in on time and on budget.)

In New York City, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani is doing poorly in opinion polls despite a remarkable drop in crime during his first two years in office. His obnoxious personality is part of the reason. But another part is that the problems in New York are the same as everywhere else — a stagnant economy, not enough jobs, and no real leadership.

No one seems to know what to do. Apply the theme of the blues to government, and the appropriate song would be Blind Willie McTell's "Broke Down Engine Blues."

A catalogue from the Smithsonian Collection of Recordings mentions the "plaintive, somehow urgent quality" of Mr. McTell's singing. A similar quality, or mood, is growing in the economically insecure portions of the population, a large segment of the electorate. The politicians who don't yet hear it will be hearing it soon.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Policy on Egypt

PARIS — "Is it not time to revive Lord Salisbury's policy of 1887?" was asked in a London morning paper yesterday [Jan. 14]. That policy involved recognition of Egyptian auto-nomy, neutralization of Egyptian territory under a European guarantee, evacuation of Egypt by British troops, and the ending of consular jurisdiction in Egypt. The fulfillment of England's pledges in regard to Egypt would promote those cordial relations with France which, next to cordial relations with the United States, was the *point d'appui* of British foreign policy.

1921: U.S. in Panama

PANAMA — A protest has been addressed by the Government of Panama to the United States against the occupation of some 250 acres at Bahia-de-Las-Minas, considered particularly suitable for the establishment of defences for the Panama Canal. It is declared that the occupation was made without the consent of the Government of Panama, and that by the terms of the Hay-Varilla Treaty, this step should not have been taken without negotiations through the accredited diplomatic representatives of the two countries.

1946: Army Hoarding

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Complaints that it is difficult for civilians to buy clothes and other essentials because our military forces withhold enormous quantities of supplies from the market have stirred the War Department to list some of the items of General Issue in stock. While the totals given and percentages calculated by months may not seem to point to anything resembling monopoly, they are huge, inasmuch as the war is over.

INTERNATIONAL

Complex Balance Begins to Teeter In the Caucasus

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

SOVIETSKOYE, Russia — Nine months ago, Khasra Sulimanova, a diminutive woman in a tightly wrapped wool scarf, took 10 of her children and grandchildren and fled the war in Chechnya.

She became a refugee in neighboring Dagestan, a small republic of 1.8 million people, which has one of the most ethnically diverse populations on Earth for its size. Mrs. Sulimanova, 39, was taken in by a family of Avars, the largest single nationality in Dagestan, who for centuries were among the most culturally advanced in the Caucasus.

"We shared bread together," Mrs. Sulimanova recalled. "We don't have enemies here. We lived like brothers and sisters. We don't want war."

But as she spoke these words, all around her were cries of anguish — and some demands for revenge — as hundreds of Dagestani villagers took to the streets to vent their rage at the taking of Dagestani hostages by Chechen separatist fighters.

On the rutted, mud-choked roads of this rural borderland, the crisis was at full boil. It showed how the episode was shaking the complex ethnic and national balance of the Caucasus, which Russia conquered in the 19th century.

When Russia sent troops into Chechnya against the separatist movement led by Dzhokar Dudayev more than a year ago, there was worry that a wider war could erupt in the Caucasus, the volatile frontier between the Islamic and Christian worlds. But so far the wider war has not happened, in part because Russia was successful at isolating the conflict to Chechnya.

But the Chechen separatists have now, for the second time, taken the war beyond their borders

The first time, in June, was an assault against a hospital in Budyonnovsk, in which more than 100 Russian civilians died. This time, they struck at a helicopter base in Kizlyar, in northern Dagestan, and then seized civilian hostages from a hospital there.

Their attack into the heart of a neighboring Muslim republic — and the subsequent hostage crisis and Russian threats to respond with a military storm — set off shock waves that were still rolling through Dagestan.

Under a dreary sky, with temperatures just warm enough to turn the frozen earth into mud, more than a thousand villagers crowded onto the road near Pervomayskoye village, where the hostages are being held. Thousands more came to demonstrations in other Dagestani cities and lined the roadways here.

The demonstrators here, in fur and sheepskin hats, vented rage at both the Chechen fighters and at Russia.

"It hurts, how can you consider it otherwise?" said Zubair Gadzhimagomedov, an unemployed village teacher. "In 3,000 years there hasn't been an event like this. One doesn't have enough words to describe what has happened — it's incredible. It's difficult to believe a thing like that could have happened. I feel offended, discouraged and hurt."

Villages along this border area are distinguished by nationality — down the road is Kemsi-Yurt, a Chechen cluster of houses and farms. Others nearby, Terkskoye and Sovietskoye, are largely Avari. Residents said they have long lived and worked together, and they absorbed some 50,000 refugees from the Chechen war in a depressed, agrarian economy.

But when the hostage crisis prompted hundreds of them to turn out in protest, the Dagestani authorities grew anxious, and tried to calm the crowds.

Pasha Chergizbiyev, a member of Dagestan's State Council, one of the Dagestani officials who volunteered to be a captive for the Chechen fighters when they left Kizlyar, urged people not to aggravate the crisis. "We don't want bloodshed on our territory," he said, criticizing the Russians for the massive armor and troops they have brought in.

Omar Gusayev, the nationalities minister of Dagestan, appealed for calm. Standing on an earthen embankment overlooking the crowd, he shouted: "We cannot solve anything by shooting! There is talk of one people against another! It can never happen in Dagestan!"

But the crowd seemed unconvinced. There were shouts of "Wrong!" and "Deceit!"

REBELS: *Deadline Extended*

Continued from Page 1

hostages without condition by 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

At the appointed hour, columns of Russian special forces troops and regular infantry were seen lined up outside the village. A field hospital was set up, tanks settled into muddy embankments and helicopter gunships made dozens of low-altitude flyovers. Russian jets have been dropping flares at night to illuminate Pervomayskoye, giving the flatlands an eerie orange light.

But the deadline passed without military action, and there was no explanation for the extension. The troops reassembled into buses and were pulled back. Many of them were drunk, and a few went house to house in this village looking for bread.

Alexander Mikhailov, a spokesman for the Federal Security Service, the successor to the KGB's domestic branch, said General Barsukov was on his way to the scene. But his plans were unknown. Until now, Moscow has refused to negotiate directly with the rebels, who are commanded by Salman Raduyev, and insisted that the hostages be released unconditionally.

There was no word on whether Russia was establishing a new deadline or ultimatum. Previously, the Russians communicated with the rebels by radio, but a soldier said that loudspeakers had been set up near the village.

Enrique Shore/Reuters

Mr. Sampaio talking with reporters after he voted in Lisbon on Sunday.

Socialist President for Portugal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — A Socialist, Jorge Sampaio, was overwhelmingly elected Sunday to succeed Mário Soares as president of Portugal, confirming the country's swing to the left.

Exit polls showed Mr. Sampaio, a former mayor of Lisbon, winning up to 60 percent of the vote, an emphatic victory over his conservative rival, former Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva.

It was a fresh triumph for the Socialists just three months after the party was returned to power in parliamentary elections for the first time in a decade.

While the counting continued, officials of the Social Democratic Party acknowledged that Mr. Sampaio had won. "I wish to congratulate Jorge Sampaio on his election, said their leader, Joaquim Fernando Nogueira. *(Reuters, AP)*

British Columbia Restless

Secessionist Spirit in the Canadian West

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Which Canadian province long ago proclaimed itself a distinct society and struggles still to free itself from the yoke of the Canadian federation and take charge of its historic domain?

The obvious answer is Quebec. But there *is another, equally correct answer: British* Columbia.

Quebec's drive toward sovereignty, for all the anger and anguish it stirs across the rest of Canada, has brought to the surface a latent and potentially compatible independent streak among Canada's Pacific Coast citizens.

"If you scratch the surface of public opinion in British Columbia," said David Mitchell, the only independent member of the province's legislature, "you'll be surprised to find a lively secessionist spirit here."

In a recent poll, he said, a remarkable 12 percent of British Columbians said the province could go it alone if it had to — that is, if Quebec were to split the federation.

Those sentiments, according to Norman Ruff, a University of Victoria political scientist, express "a certain amount of self-confidence that if the country was to break up, it would not mean the end for British Columbia. It could be a viable entity on its own."

British Columbians have reason to feel bold about their future. The province is Canada's third-largest, its fastest growing and its most robust economically.

British Columbia exports less to the rest of Canada and the United States than any other province. More and more of its markets are offshore, and its burgeoning Asian immigrant population has brought in capital and labor and solidified Vancouver's traditional links to the Pacific Rim.

Two and a half months after the traumatizing Quebec referendum last October, in which sovereignty for the largely French-speaking province was defeated by a single percentage point, British Columbia is coming into its own as a powerful player in the next round of the now permanent Canadian unity debate.

The province will exert great influence as Canada enters what Mr. Mitchell, a historian and political biographer before he entered politics, called "a period analogous to the American Civil War — without, God forbid, the bloodshed — that will define us and decide whether we can survive as a transcontinental nation."

To that convulsive process, British Columbia is likely to bring an agenda of increased autonomy within the Canadian federation and further devolution of powers to the provinces — potential solutions to British Columbia's grievances that serendipitously could lend themselves to Quebec's.

Like other analysts of the Canadian political situation, Mr. Ruff sees a "paradoxical correspondence" between the aims of Westerners who want the federal government in Ottawa to "download" powers to the already powerful Canadian provinces and Quebeckers who want to wrest more, if not all, power from Ottawa. Authority over labor training and immigration policy are at the top of the list in both Quebec and British Columbia.

Mr. Mitchell said he thought British Columbia was undergoing its own "Quiet Revolution" akin to the one that traversed Quebec society in the 1960s and set that province on its tortuous road to possible independence.

"We want to be masters in our house too," said Mr. Mitchell, echoing the slogan of the late Quebec separatist leader René Levesque, "*Maîtres chez nous.*"

"In a perverse kind of way, the dream of René Levesque for 'sovereignty-association' with Canada may end up being what this country becomes," said Angus Reid, a former sociologist who heads a national polling firm here.

A much looser confederation of more muscular regions, he noted, would be in keeping with a vision of the future that is favored by some Canadians, in which smaller units, such as Quebec or British Columbia, operate quite effectively in the global marketplace.

LANGUAGE

'Extremism' in Washington

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Not a day goes by," wrote the Wall Street Journal editorialist, "without some Clinton official using the word *extremist* to describe something in Washington."

That was surely the word of the year for President Clinton. "If the Congress gives in to *extremist* pressure," one statement began; a radio broadcast included, "We can't let welfare reform die at the hands of ideological *extremism*"; a farewell to a rejected nominee began, "By choosing to side with *extremists* who would do anything to block a woman's right to choose," and in a philosophical moment, he observed, "Ideological purity is for partisan *extremists*."

What "economic royalists" were for F.D.R., and "the do-nothing 80th Congress" was for Truman, *extremists* are for Bill Clinton: the villain, unnamed but clearly labeled, and you know who you are.

The noun was apparently coined in the magazine The Eclectic Review during the Polk Administration, was noted in Joseph Worcester's 1846 dictionary and was popularized in 1850 by Senator Daniel Webster in connection with views about slavery and its abolition: "The *extremists* of both parts of the country are violent."

An earlier term, *extremite*, did not catch on: in 1546, Bishop Stephen Gardiner, criticizing a Protestant leader, noted, "Folowynge the newe scoole of *extremites*, he denied all degrees of grace." Another form of the noun was used in an English proverb cited in 1639: "*Extremity* of right is wrong."

But *extremist* triumphed, and as night follows day, the *-ist* led to the *-ism*. The Daily Telegraph of London wrote in 1865 of "these days of extravagance and *extremeism*," trying it out with an *e* before the *-ism*.

In our time, when the label was tagged on Senator Barry Goldwater by supporters of moderate Republican Nelson Rockefeller, he blasted back at the 1964 G.O.P. convention with a contrapuntal line submitted by the speech writer Karl Hess: "I would remind you that *extremism* in the defense of liberty is no vice." A roar went up from his partisans as he continued: "And let me remind you also that moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue!"

The Clinton use of *extremist* was encouraged by his public-opinion adviser, Richard Morris, as part of a plan to "triangulate" — to rise above party and to place Mr. Clinton as a man of moderation between the liberal left and the true-believer right. (This Washington vogue term was bottomed on the Nixonian strategy of exploiting the break between Russia and China; "playing the China card" was in that era synonymous with *triangulation.*) That led to the adoption of *extremist* as a regular part of Clintonite rhetoric, its effectiveness endangered only by possible overuse.

True believers of the right are searching for a word to serve as a rhetorical riposte to *extremist*. It is hardly effective to counteraccuse the labeler of being a *moderate* or *centrist*, words that are losing their pejorative connotations as the position becomes more popular than *leftist;* more pointed is *compromiser*, or *waffler*, or — if an extreme reaction is wanted — *unprincipled sell-out artist.*

□

A part of speech can be the basis for a series of angry speeches.

After the Senate Whitewater committee wrested a memo from the White House with the threat of a court suit, attention focused on one word of one line in the memo written by the associate White House counsel, William Kennedy 3d: "*Vacuum* Rose Law Firm files."

Republicans read *vacuum* as a verb, meaning "clean out; sanitize; empty." The verb was formed to describe the action of a vacuum cleaner, invented in 1903, which uses a partial vacuum to suck particles of dust into a bag.

The White House counsel, Mark Fabiani, in charge of rebuttals of Whitewater accusations, was able to present a different interpretation of the note by changing the verb to a noun.

Thus, *vacuum* was treated as a short form of "information vacuum," or a regrettable lack of copies of documents in the Rose Law Firm files. Changing from verb to noun changed the meaning from suspicious act to innocent fact. This creative deconstruction of the line was widely hooted at by journalists, but sometimes a stretch is better than no explanation at all.

Both noun and verb come from the Latin *vacuus*, "empty"; the adjective vacuous means "empty-headed, stupid."

New York Times Service

BUDGET: *Republicans Reject a New Shutdown*

Continued from Page 1

the programs we think are not important," Mr. Kasich said.

The latter category, he said, included parts of the Commerce Department, which some Republicans want to abolish, the Goals 2000 education program, and the AmeriCorps national service program, a personal favorite of President Clinton's.

Democratic spokesmen were still trying Sunday to spread an upbeat message about the negotiations, which both sides had agreed should lead to a balanced federal budget by 2002.

"There is middle ground," Richard A. Gephardt, the House minority leader, said on NBC. Asked what the chances for a deal were, he said, "50-50 is probably as good as you can put on it."

Leon E. Panetta, the White House chief of staff, said that the talks "shouldn't collapse."

A new round of negotiations is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday.

Mr. Panetta, speaking on CBS, said the two sides had agreed to at least $660 billion in savings over seven years.

But he added that the current Republican plan, which calls for tax cuts of $177 billion while demanding greater savings in the Medicare and Medicaid health programs, was "not acceptable." The White House has proposed $87 billion in tax cuts.

Mr. Panetta also displayed impatience with Republican tactics in the budget battle, saying this year was "the first time I've seen a Congress go out of its way to hurt people in order to implement an ideological agenda."

Republicans had originally refused to pass the emergency spending measures needed to keep federal agencies operating until Mr. Clinton agreed to the need for a seven-year balanced budget plan certified as realistic by the Congressional Budget Office.

That resulted in the two longest government shutdowns in history. A third partial closing is possible on Jan. 27 unless another temporary spending bill is passed.

But Mr. Kasich said Republicans, who have suffered in the opinion polls during the increasingly disruptive shutdowns, would not resort to that tactic again, even if they had to abandon attempts to reach agreement with Mr. Clinton.

Even with no budget deal, Mr. Kasich said there would be no further attempts to put pressure on the administration by refusing to raise government borrowing authority and risking default.

"We're going to raise the *debt ceiling in my opinion,*" he said. "You don't want to mess around with defaulting here in the United States."

Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin has had to draw on federal pension funds to avoid a default — under pressure from Republicans who have charged him with questionable manipulation of those funds — but has said a new crisis could arise by mid-February.

JAPAN: *The Young Don't Care*

Continued from Page 1

disgruntled at its corruption and calcification that they ejected it in a landmark vote in 1993.

Yet the Liberal Democrats managed to form a coalition with their traditional enemies, the Socialists, and so through deal-making they have recovered the prime minister's post without any new election.

Politics in Japan in recent decades has mostly been a struggle for power among factions, rather than a competition among people with different ideas. That has added to the perception that Japan is really being run by bureaucrats, and that politicians are kind of a second-tier imperial family — granted fine titles and lots of television time, but entrusted with little power.

One of the most common complaints about politicians is that they are corrupt, taking kickbacks from construction companies, for example, in exchange for approving new public projects. That is said to be one reason why new bridges and railroad lines abound even when half the population lacks such basic services as a sewer hook-up.

The perception of widespread graft grew stronger when Shin Kanemaru, a craggy-faced political power broker who at the time was arguably the most influential person in Japan, was discovered in 1993 with $50 million worth of gold bars, cash and bearer securities in his home.

Perhaps because most people are passively disaffected instead of passionately angry, there is no pressure for term limits or other populist steps that are gaining ground in the United States.

"If you had term limits, you would just get more movie stars and people like that," said Chiharu Atsumi, a housewife. "There'd be no change."

Mrs. Atsumi said she was particularly indignant at the frequency with which seats in Parliament are passed down from father to son almost as hereditary titles — another parallel with the royal family.

Mr. Hashimoto, for example, was elected to Parliament at 26 after the death of his father, who had filled the seat for many years. The leader of the opposition, Ichiro Ozawa, also inherited a seat from his father.

Overall, 31 percent of the members of the lower house, from which the prime minister is chosen, are second-, third-, or even fourth-generation legislators. And in the Liberal Democratic Party, where power lies, 48 percent of the seats are inherited.

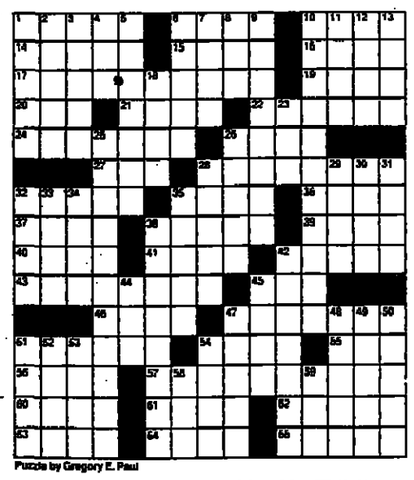
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Grizzlies
6 Tennyson, e.g
10 Mrs. Chaplin
14 Dragon of puppetry
15 Up to the task
16 Caspian Sea feeder
17 Put all one's eggs in one basket
19 "Cheerio!"
20 A.P. rival
21 Cracker spread
22 Pan coating
24 Cassandra, e.g.
26 Crooner Perry
27 One: Fr.
28 Drench
32 Senator Lott
35 Nursery cry
36 Unspecified shape
37 50/50 share
38 Star in Orion
39 Moon goddess
40 Guthrie of folk
41 Mideast carrier
42 Part of NOW
43 Almost a pin, in wrestling
45 Box office window letters
46 Detective's job
47 Masters champion Craig
51 Silverware tray compartment
54 Ugandan tyrant
55 Comedian Phillips
56 Sportscaster Albert
57 Available
60 Formerly
61 Safari sound
62 Flood control embankment
63 First or reverse, e.g.
64 To be, in Toulon
65 Tinker-Chance middleman

DOWN

1 Phony
2 Emulate Romeo and Juliet
3 1966 Michael Caine film
4 Orinoco, e.g.
5 Garden of Eden dweller
6 Labor's partner
7 Cousin of the bassoon
8 Antlered animal
9 Go on the wagon
10 Revengeful
11 Spoken
12 1948 alliance
13 Novelist Paton
18 Military HQ
23 Down Under bird
25 Seek safety
26 Bedouin's transport
28 Katey of "Married . . . With Children"
29 Grad
30 "At the sound of this ——, . . ."
31 Israel's Abba
32 Comparison word
33 Scarce
34 Music's Fitzgerald
35 Choreographer Agnes de ——
38 Give comforting words to
42 Argue
44 Ceiling fixture
45 Mix
47 Round-the-campfire treat
48 Skedaddle
49 Hot coal
50 Valentine's Day bouquet
51 Health hazard
52 Window section
53 "Jaws" boat
54 From a distance
58 Flower holder
59 Title for Jesse Jackson, Abbr



Puzzle by Gregory E. Paul

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 12

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EUROPE: *Bundesbank Official Questions Euro*

Continued from Page 1

tries to join the monetary union.

Mr. Issing noted that the currency union needed only two countries to begin, but he said there would be little sense in having one without France and Germany, the biggest EU economies and driving forces behind integration.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, however, said over the weekend that Germany would be ready for the Euro despite the deficit figures, telling the newspaper Welt am Sonntag, "I am certain that Germany will fulfill all the stability criteria."

Finance Minister Theo Waigel also weighed in on the subject, saying that criticism of the Euro plan could cause it to fail.

"Whoever puts Maastricht in question runs the danger of causing more speculation on foreign exchange markets, which would lead to a further appreciation of the Deutsche mark and then cause signif*icant problems* for the economy, export, investment and jobs," he told German radio Saturday.

However, members of the German opposition Social Democrat party called for currency union to be delayed because it was unlikely enough countries could take part.

Gerhard Schröder, head of the party in the state of Lower Saxony, told the Berliner Morgenpost newspaper that a currency union of only about five countries would not bring any advantages for German exporters.

Leading economists, meanwhile, generally warned against overreacting to the deficit figures.

Herbert Hax, head of Germany's Council of Economic Advisers, also known as the Five Wise Men, said in an interview with Focus magazine he did not believe the German economy was worsening, but was going through a "sluggish upturn."

The chief economist at Commerzbank AG, Ulrich Ramm said it was too early to start worrying.

"The convergence criteria are ambitious goals but we still have a little time," he told the Frankfurter Allgemeine SonntagsZeitung.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, Knight-Ridder)

3 Are Charged in Rabin Conspiracy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — The confessed assassin of Yitzhak Rabin and two others were formally charged in a Tel Aviv court on Sunday with conspiracy to murder the Israeli prime minister.

Yigal Amir, his brother, Hagai, and a friend, Dror Adani, were also accused of planning to carry out anti-Palestinian attacks, court source said.

Judge Menachem Ilan set the next hearing for Jan. 27.

Mr. Amir killed Mr. Rabin at a rally here Nov. 4, allegedly with bullets supplied by his brother. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

INTERNATIONAL

Odd Andersen/Agence France-Presse
President Clinton saluting an American soldier after decorating him at Tuzla air base during his quick visit.

Clinton Praises 'Warriors for Peace'

By John F. Harris and Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

TUZLA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — President Bill Clinton made a brief visit to the muck of northern Bosnia — just long enough to catch a breath of the cool, wet air, stop in on soldiers at a guard post on "Sniper Street" and tell U.S. troops that their Bosnia mission had made them "warriors for peace."

"The Bosnian people have chosen peace, but they cannot do it alone," Mr. Clinton told the soldiers. "The Bosnian people are exhausted by war; you can give them the strength they need for peace."

Poor visibility from a lingering pea-soup fog forced the Air Force C-17 jet carrying the presidential party to divert to Taszar, Hungary, instead of landing as scheduled at 8:30 A.M. for an eight-hour stay here. Trailed by Apache helicopter gunships, the plane finally touched down shortly before 1:30 P.M. Saturday, giving Mr. Clinton a truncated three-hour stopover to praise the troops for their devotion to duty before meeting with Bosnian political and religious leaders.

Mr. Clinton's visit here was his chance to see firsthand a mission that he sponsored over the wariness of European allies, the skepticism of the American public and, at times, the hostility of the U.S. Congress. Although he set a blurring pace that took him to several Balkan stops in just a day, Mr. Clinton had only a brief opportunity to glimpse what life is like for a typical soldier attached to the NATO peacekeeping force here.

For most of the 2,100 soldiers now living on this base, it was a break in the routine and a chance to hear what Mr. Clinton called "a simple message: Your country is very proud of you."

Just after landing at Tuzla, headquarters of the sector of Bosnia placed under U.S. control under a peace agreement signed last month, Mr. Clinton drove several hundred yards in a heavily guarded motorcade to the airfield perimeter to see a post known as "Checkpoint Lima."

Soldiers there have constructed a sign advertising their address as Sniper Street. They have not actually been fired upon, but Mr. Clinton was able to get a feel for their bleak setting. They live in a bunker, with a door that opens onto a smelly mix of mud — mud is everywhere in Tuzla — and oil, and thick barriers of concertina wire.

"I am told that some of you have compared life here with the Bill Murray 'Groundhog Day,' where the same day keeps repeating itself over and over again," Mr. Clinton said, referring to a film. "I'm also told that there're only two kinds of weather conditions here in Tuzla: When it snows, the mud freezes, and when it rains, the mud thaws."

Mr. Clinton's whirlwind tour took him to the NATO air base at Aviano, Italy, before sunrise, then on to Taszar, the main staging area for U.S. troops headed to Bosnia, before coming here. His final stop before returning to Washington Saturday night was Zagreb.

NATO to Aid Atrocity Inquiry

Perry Reveals Broader Bosnia Mission

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Signaling that NATO will soon broaden its duties in Bosnia, Defense Secretary William J. Perry says that allied troops will provide security for human rights investigators looking into evidence of massacres and war crimes in Bosnia.

Under the terms of the Balkan peace plan reached in Dayton, Ohio, in November, the main military missions of the 60,000-member force are to supervise the marking of cease-fire lines and insure that the rival forces withdraw from those boundaries.

But in an interview, Mr. Perry said that once forces from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are deployed in large enough numbers to protect themselves, the troops would also guarantee freedom of movement and security to all civilians and international organizations traveling through Bosnia, and are likely to provide escorts for human-rights investigators.

"If the war crimes tribunal wants to go to Srebrenica and dig up some graves, we'll provide the security that allows them to do that," Mr. Perry said, referring to the suspected massacre of Bosnian Muslims in the eastern Bosnian enclave. "I don't consider that mission creep." By that he meant an increase in the military's responsibilities without a formal decision's having been taken.

The defense secretary's comments came in the aftermath of reports that Bosnian Serbs were using a huge open-pit mine in northern Bosnia as a mass grave for thousands of Muslim and Croat victims of "ethnic cleansing."

With his remarks, Mr. Perry clarified U.S. intentions on a subject of intense concern to human rights groups and the international tribunal in The Hague that is investigating war crimes.

Graham Blewitt, a deputy prosecutor with the tribunal, told Reuters that if the NATO-led troops would secure suspected mass graves they could be examined in spring for use as evidence.

It was the revelation of the massacre of up to 6,000 Muslims near Srebrenica that helped shock the United States into a more aggressive peacemaking role.

Mr. Perry's comments presaged a sharp departure from the way Americans and other allied troops have operated so far.

British and American soldiers and officers interviewed near reputed killing fields in recent days have declared that it was not their business to monitor or police sites of potential war crimes evidence.

Some have worried that raising the issue would endanger NATO's carefully developed relations with the Bosnian Serbs, who already suspect the West of being partial to the Muslim-led Bosnian government.

Q&A / **Pierre Averbuch and Harry Bernas**

2 French Scientists Debate Tests

France's decision to resume nuclear weapons testing in the South Pacific not only aroused worldwide protest, but also opened an unprecedented breach in the French scientific community. Two leaders of the positions for and against the testing, Pierre Averbuch and Harry Bernas, both senior physicists, debated the issue in Paris last week. Barry James of the IHT reported their views.

Q. To what extent did scientists play a role in getting these tests resumed?

Bernas. When President Chirac announced the resumption of the tests, he said scientists had demanded it. Many of us asked ourselves whether we had indeed asked for the tests and found this was not the case.

Some of us were indignant enough to launch an appeal on the Internet, and we gathered about 6,000 expressions of support.

Nearly all the messages from foreign scientists not only agreed with us but thanked us, as French scientists, for taking this stand.

Averbuch. These tests were programmed three or four years ago and interrupted by President Mitterrand. Mr. Chirac announced that he would resume testing and at the same time said he would sign a total test ban treaty after they were finished. I would imagine that the director of military applications of the Atomic Energy Commission recommended that the tests be continued.

Mr. Chirac promised before his election that he would consult experts on the necessity of conducting the tests and he did.

Q. Why do you think the tests were necessary, or otherwise?

Bernas. The government's decision does not recognize the fact that the Soviet Union has disappeared and that nuclear weapons no longer have the same meaning. We find ourselves with a global stockpile of 50,000 nuclear weapons — that means 100 tons of TNT for every inhabitant of the planet. We have 1,500 tons of highly enriched uranium in the world and 270 tons of plutonium.

We need to find the means to destroy these substances, which may require a scientific and technical program on the scale of that needed to build the first bomb. Under these circumstances, the resumption of testing had a negative impact on the perception of the risk we face from nuclear weapons.

Averbuch. The question is not whether there is an excess of nuclear weapons. It exists, and it does indeed pose a problem. Yes, the Soviet Union does not exist any longer but there are plenty of other dangers, and it seems to me that no one is contesting that we should keep our deterrent.

So, if I have correctly understood the position of the president, it is a question of credibility. Should he have given up the tests just because everyone is criticizing us? To do that would be to announce right there and then that he would never have the courage to press the button.

•

Q. Are you concerned about the damage these tests might have caused to French interests abroad?

Bernas. As a Frenchman, I am ashamed. I think it is an absolute scandal that this was done by the country of universalism and the Rights of Man.

Averbuch. We have carried out tests before, including tests in the atmosphere. I find it difficult to understand why there is all this shouting over these latest tests, which we need to carry out before signing the test ban treaty.

I cannot imagine they are any more dangerous than all those we had before. Your petition seemed to say that we as physicists knew something that the government was attempting to hide. That was not the case.

From the start, this has been a political rather than a technical argument — international reaction versus our credibility. There was a political decision, with all its advantages and disadvantages, made by people elected to take such decisions. As a physicist, I have nothing to add.

•

Q. But isn't there a risk of environmental damage?

Bernas. Because of the steepness of the slope of the underwater volcano (which forms the Mururoa atoll) and the number of tests on the edge of the atoll, there is a possibility of slippage. It happened before, a million years or so ago. Plutonium remains active for 24,000 years and it takes 10 times that to get rid of the radioactivity altogether.

Averbuch. When my colleagues tell me that these tests are safe, I have a tendency to believe them. I think they are competent people who do their work well.

Bernas. I used to believe the same thing with regard to the destruction of civil nuclear waste, and I now think I was wrong. You cannot necessarily be confident in what your colleagues are doing. Confidence should be based on reason.

And reason evolves with time. There is a moment when reality justifies such confidence, and there is a time when it is not true any longer.

Denise Grey, 99, French Film Star, Dies

The Associated Press

PARIS — Denise Grey, 99, a theater and cinema star whose movie career began when she was a teenager in 1913, died Saturday at her home in Paris.

Miss Grey, who retired from the stage only four years ago, was the dean of French actors. Toward the end of her career in the late 1980s and early 1990s, she embodied the role of the ideal grandmother and was familiar to several generations of French.

She was born Sept. 17, 1896, near Turin, as Edouardine Verthuy. When she was a small child, her family emigrated to Paris, where her father took a job as a building supervisor near the Place de l'Opéra.

As early as age 13 she was job hunting. She worked as a saleswoman, model and small-theater actress. In 1913, at age 17, she played in her first movie, "Mademoiselle Etchika," by André Hugon. Shortly thereafter she landed a job as a fill-in at the Folies Bergère, where she soon became a star.

Around that time she met Henri Bara, with whom she had a daughter, Suzanne, whom she raised alone since Mr. Bara died in a boating accident.

Between the wars she became a hit in Paris theaters. She married Charles-Henri Dunkel in 1940, and three years later, during the Nazi occupation, she was hired by the Comédie Française.

While in the Comedie Française, she continued starring in films, the most famous being "Le Diable au Corps" (Devil in the Body), a 1946 film by Claude Autan-Lara.

In the 1980s, she began playing grandmother figures in both theater and cinema, the role she is most known for by younger French people, starring in films like "La Boum" ("The Party") by Claude Pinoteau.

Miss Grey retired Dec. 31, 1991, right after her last theatrical performance in "La Soupière" ("The Soup Tureen") by Robert Lamoureux.

Red Thunder Cloud, 76, a member of the Catawba nation, died last Monday in Worcester, Massachusetts, of a stroke. He was apparently the last living speaker of the Catawba, a language with no written form.

Emile Fourcade, 111, France's oldest man who had been retired since 1940, died Dec. 29 in Grenoble. His death wasn't announced before his family ran an obituary in the Saturday edition of Le Dauphiné Libéré.

William Jennings Dyess, 66, a former Foreign Service officer and specialist in European affairs who retired in 1983 as the U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands, died Jan. 6 of cancer at his home in Washington.

Paul A. Gorman, 88, a past president of Western Electric, the former Bell System's manufacturing arm, who later ran Penn Central Transportation Co. and International Paper Co., died Thursday from a fall in his home in Delray Beach, Florida.

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CAREERS

On-Line Job-Hunting, Or Achieving Visibility in Cyberspace

By Sana Siwolop
New York Times Service

When Jerry Baker sat down at his computer one evening last February, what began as a lark soon signaled the end of a long job hunt.

Mr. Baker, a marketing executive for the health care industry, had already put in four months searching the classified ads of a dozen big daily newspapers and medical magazines. He had also worked with at least 10 recruiters.

But sitting at his computer in Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. Baker stumbled upon America Online's career center and spotted a listing for a job with Healthworks Alliance in Wayne, Pennsylvania. Within minutes, he responded on-line, and within a day, he heard from the recruiter. By mid-April, Mr. Baker had the job.

On-line job listings are not new, of course, and their usefulness is hard to gauge. But by the available measures, the field has mushroomed, in the number of job ads and job seekers going on line, and in the types of positions and job-search services.

For example, six daily newspapers, The Boston Globe, The Chicago Tribune, The Los Angeles Times, The New York Times, The San Jose Mercury News and The Washington Post, jointly started Careerpath.com in mid-October on the World Wide Web. The new service now carries 40,000 to 50,000 help-wanted ads that also appear in print (http://www.careerpath.com).

As the new service suggests, the on-line want ads that used to be predominantly technical are becoming much more mixed. For example, at E-Span, an on-line job source that runs on virtually all of the major on-line services, half the postings still have technical orientations. But the rest are spread across other fields.

Even as on-line job notices grow, however, on-line job seekers far outnumber them. On America Online, the Help Wanted-USA service is listing between 12,000 and 15,000 new ads a week. But it receives more than a million visitors a month.

E-Span puts up between 1,000 and 1,200 new ads a week, but it generated 1.8 million "hits" from job searchers in October alone.

The kinds of services are multiplying, too. There are already dozens of résumé data base services, hundreds of job-related bulletin boards and World Wide Web news groups, and a growing number of employment-related Web sites sponsored by individual companies. But within a year, employers and job hunters on some services may be able to meet for on-line interviews. And, to cut the cost of in-house employment offices, some companies are establishing job data bases for their own employees.

Why all the growth? For many job hunters, cyberspace has a clear appeal. It breaks down the geographic limitations of many traditional job searches, and when job seekers put their postings on-line, they achieve a visibility they never get by mailing résumés to individual employers. Moreover, many employers see on-line applicants as having good technology skills.

People familiar with the services note that not all are of equal quality.

More broadly, many employers say the medium is inexpensive and effective.

When Computer Horizons Inc., an information management firm in Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, won a big contract last spring, Jeff Kleiman had to hire 230 computer consultants in six months.

To supplement traditional recruiting tools, Mr. Kleiman, a recruiter for the company, posted his job needs on E-Span and promptly filled nine positions. By placing job ads on line, "I've discovered I can get responses from highly qualified people within 24 hours," he said. The embrace of on-line services by some employment recruiters depends on how they get paid. According to Tom Rodenhauser, an editor of Executive Recruiter News, recruiters who work on contingency and who typically handle mid-level managerial jobs paying between $20,000 and $70,000 are on-line enthusiasts.

But recruiters who work on retainer, handling jobs paying $75,000 and up, continue to use networking and other traditional tools.

"It's more important for contingency firms to go on line to cast a wider net," Mr. Rodenhauser said.

Despite all the growth, job seekers will not find it easy to gauge the effectiveness of individual services. Solid numbers on job matches are scarce, even at large, respected services like E-Span and the Online Career Center, an Internet service that gets seven million "hits" a month (http://www.occ.com/occ). Technology is not yet available to track the millions of on-line job seekers.

And while outright scams appear to be rare, some services have taken steps to watch for them. Help Wanted-USA, for example, uses its 75-member sales team to monitor suspicious-sounding jobs, like those soliciting sexual services or promoting "get rich" schemes.

People familiar with the services note that not all are of equal quality. Nor do they offer the same features. Job seekers may want to ask, for example, whether a service provides a large, public data base or smaller, more specific one that may be more popular with recruiters.

They may also want to find out how results are monitored, and how they will know that an employer has seen their résumés.

And job seekers should be aware of who is paying for the service. Mr. Rodenhauser said some recruiters had set up Web sites where they offer to post résumés for a fee, meaning that they collect from the recruiters and the job seekers alike.

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Qualifications: Academic credentials and experience commensurate with a leadership position in a distinguished independent school. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in an IB program as a teacher and/or coordinator plus demonstrated administrative ability. Fluency in English is required; a working knowledge of Greek desirable.

Application Procedure: Candidates should submit a curriculum vitae (in English) and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least three references to Mr. Spiros Kantas, Director, Lykeion, Athens College (Address: P.O. Box 65005, 15410 Psychico, Athens, Greece-Telephone: 301-6714621, 301-6876810 Telefax: 301-6873273). Screening of applications will begin immediately. Deadline for applications: 1 February 1996.

The Institution: Founded in 1925, Athens College is a large independent day school with a distinguished tradition of educational leadership in Greece. Total enrollment is 3200 students with 280 faculty. All students and 85% of the faculty are Greek nationals. The balance of the faculty are native English speakers.

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Page 8 FOR MORE INT'L. RECRUITMENT

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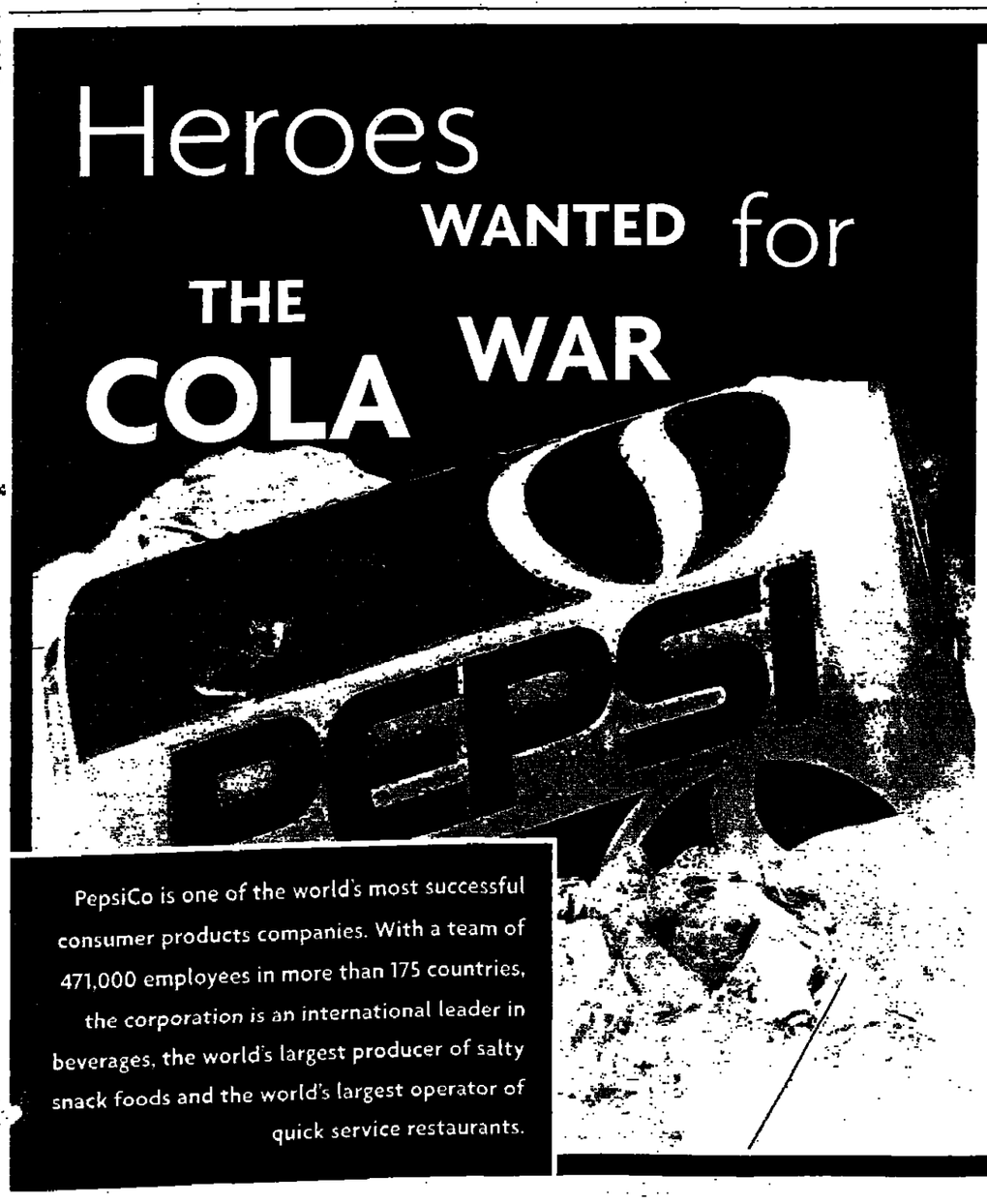

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PEPSICO

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Jan. 12. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Belgian Franc

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
172 Belgium	6½	03/31/05	99.9100	6.5100
216 Belgium 15	6¾	05/25/97	103.9600	6.4900
223 Belgium	8½	10/01/07	112.9700	7.5200

Danish Krone

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
8 Denmark	7	12/15/04	100.6100	6.9600
10 Denmark	8	03/15/06	106.5200	7.5100
12 Denmark	7	08/15/97	103.3200	6.7800
13 Denmark	9	11/15/98	109.3100	8.2300
21 Denmark	9	11/15/00	112.3700	8.0100
23 Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.6500	5.9000
25 Denmark	8	05/15/03	107.8300	7.4200
32 Denmark	8	11/15/01	108.3000	7.3900
46 Denmark	7	11/10/24	90.5500	7.7300
98 Denmark T-bills	zero	07/01/96	98.0293	4.3100
99 Denmark	9	11/15/96	103.5500	8.6900
114 Denmark	zero	04/01/96	98.1862	8.4900

Deutsche Mark

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1 Germany	6½	10/14/05	104.0467	6.2500
2 Germany	6	01/05/06	100.5933	5.9600
3 Germany	8	01/21/02	113.8025	7.0300
4 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	104.4629	5.5000
5 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	106.6267	6.4500
6 Germany	7¾	01/03/05	109.9300	6.7100
7 Germany	6½	03/15/00	107.3200	6.0600
9 Germany	5⅝	05/15/00	104.9375	5.6000
14 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	115.1000	7.1700
15 Treuhand	7⅝	01/29/03	108.9700	6.5400
16 Germany	9	10/20/00	117.3700	7.6700
18 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	110.6700	6.7800
19 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	94.2743	6.6300
20 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	117.5200	7.4500
22 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	109.0900	6.4200
24 Germany	7½	11/11/04	110.90	6.7600
27 Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	105.8900	6.3700
28 Germany	7	01/13/00	109.1350	6.4100
29 Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	105.6400	6.2700
30 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	107.1500	6.4200
31 Germany	8¾	07/20/00	115.9200	7.5500
36 Treuhand	7⅛	12/02/02	110.5420	6.6700
37 Treuhand	6⅜	07/01/99	106.6800	5.9800
38 Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	115.4900	7.2500
40 Germany	8	03/20/97	105.1675	7.6100
42 Germany	8⅝	12/20/00	117.1700	7.5700
44 Germany	8¼	07/21/97	106.8275	7.7200
45 Germany	7	12/22/97	106.1500	6.5900
47 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	106.7900	6.3200
48 Germany	6⅜	08/20/97	104.2600	6.1100
49 Germany	8	07/22/02	114.0620	7.0100
51 Germany	6⅛	05/20/97	103.7100	6.1500
52 Germany	6½	07/15/03	105.0000	6.1900
53 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	109.2920	6.5200
54 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	105.6100	6.2700
55 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	108.0900	6.2400
56 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	102.8775	6.0800
57 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	104.8900	5.8400
58 Germany	6	09/15/03	102.1567	5.8700
59 Germany	7¼	10/20/97	106.1200	6.8300
60 Germany	8	09/22/97	107.0900	7.4700
61 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	103.7300	5.0600
62 Germany	6¾	07/15/04	106.0100	6.3700
64 Germany	8½	04/22/96	101.2600	8.3900
65 Germany	8½	02/20/01	115.6000	7.3500
66 Germany	7½	10/20/97	106.5200	7.0400
68 Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	104.7600	5.4900
69 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.8520	4.8600
70 Germany	8¾	01/20/97	104.8100	7.9900
71 Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	107.6800	6.3800
72 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	112.7225	6.8800
75 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	110.1900	6.5800
76 Germany	8½	09/20/96	103.2600	8.2300
78 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	104.6480	5.4900
79 Germany	6⅝	05/20/98	105.6100	6.0400
80 Germany	6	02/20/98	104.5200	5.7400
82 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	105.1200	6.1800
83 Germany	6	06/20/16	93.2413	6.4300
85 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	101.7100	5.9000
86 Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	105.1500	5.8300
87 Germany	9	01/22/01	117.7900	7.6400
89 Germany	6½	02/20/97	103.1900	6.3000
90 Germany	5¼	11/20/97	102.8800	5.1000
93 Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	104.3150	5.3900
97 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.8100	4.8600
100 Credit Local	5.15	12/04/00	99.5182	5.1700
102 Germany	5¾	02/20/97	102.3720	5.6200
103 Germany	7¾	02/21/00	111.6600	6.9400
105 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	107.8700	6.3700
109 Germany	5¾	08/20/97	103.3400	5.5600
112 Germany	8¾	05/22/00	115.8700	7.5500
119 Germany	7⅛	11/21/96	102.9800	6.9200
127 Germany	7¼	01/20/00	109.8700	6.6000
138 Germany	6⅛	01/20/97	102.6000	5.9700
139 Credit Local	5½	10/18/00	101.2000	5.4300
140 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	105.9733	5.7800
155 Germany	8½	08/20/96	102.8700	8.2600
156 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	104.7400	5.4900
157 Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	106.3700	5.8800
160 Germany	6⅜	08/14/98	105.9400	6.0200
162 Germany	5⅝	02/22/99	103.8200	5.1800
163 Germany	6	03/20/97	102.8800	5.8300
167 Germany	8½	08/21/00	115.1475	7.3800
173 Germany	6⅛	03/20/98	104.8600	5.8400
177 Germany	6⅜	01/20/98	105.1000	6.0700
181 Germany	8⅞	01/22/96	100.1800	8.8600
186 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	103.1533	5.0900
189 Germany	8½	03/20/96	100.8400	8.4300
191 World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	106.9500	6.6600
193 Germany	8⅝	02/20/96	100.4400	8.5900
201 Austria	6½	01/10/24	95.7500	6.7900
205 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	104.9400	5.9600
209 Beta Fin	zero	03/18/96	97.9804	11.4000
220 SBAB	3.85	01/05/01	99.7700	3.8600
224 Mitsubishi Fin	zero	04/09/96	98.5217	6.2300
230 LB Rhein Pfalz	7¼	04/20/05	106.5000	6.8100
234 World Bank	6⅛	09/27/02	103.4000	5.9200
236 Germany	6¾	05/02/03	105.3750	6.4100
247 IADB	5	12/12/00	100.5715	5.0600
248 Germany	5½	05/20/97	102.5800	5.3600

Dutch Guilder

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
26 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	105.3300	5.9300
43 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	106.0100	6.3700
94 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	107.8500	6.4900
96 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	107.8500	6.4900
101 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	105.6500	6.1500
106 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	109.7400	6.8300
118 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	113	6.8600
122 Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	107.1000	6.3000
124 Netherlands	7	02/15/03	108.6500	6.4400
131 Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	110.3800	6.7900
132 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	116.4200	7.7300
136 BNG	6⅜	01/04/06	101.5500	6.2800
141 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	117½	7.4500
144 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	100.2500	5.7400
145 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	105.8500	6.1400
164 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	111	6.7600
166 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	109.8000	6.6000
169 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	115½	7.3600
183 Netherlands	7	05/15/99	108.0000	6.4800
210 Netherlands	7¼	01/15/00	111.1500	6.9700
213 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	115.5500	7.1400
221 Rabobank Neth	3.85	08/05/96	101.5751	3.7903
222 Netherlands	9¼	11/30/00	118.5500	7.8000
227 Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	117.1000	7.0500
228 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	115¼	7.1600
235 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	117	7.0500
246 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	111¼	6.7400

ECU

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
50 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	98.5900	5.0700
63 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	104.2500	7.1900
73 France OAT	6	04/25/04	95.3350	6.2900
95 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	108.2167	7.6200
104 Italy	5 15/16	07/31/98	99.9500	5.9400
110 UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.2500	5.2400
113 Credit Foncier	8⅝	03/17/04	102.3750	8.1800
116 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	101.7267	6.6400
129 France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	104.1900	6.9600
133 France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	102.8800	7.2900
147 France OAT	10	02/26/01	116.3333	8.6000
150 UK T-note	8	01/27/98	105.3750	7.5900
158 France OAT	8½	03/15/02	110.0700	7.7200
185 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	113.0450	8.4000
187 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	112½	8.1100
195 Italy	10.30	02/22/96	100.0000	10.3000
212 Portugal	6	02/16/04	94.2500	6.3700
250 UK Tbills	zero	06/13/96	98.0334	4.7900

Finnish Markka

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
174 Finland	9½	03/15/04	115.6400	8.2400

French Franc

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
111 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	101.5400	5.6600
152 France OAT	7¾	10/25/05	108.2500	7.1600
153 France OAT	8½	11/25/02	112.5300	7.5500
170 France OAT	8½	04/25/03	112.5100	7.5500
171 France OAT	6¾	10/25/04	101.7700	6.6300
179 France BTAN	7¾	04/12/00	107.7400	7.1900
194 France BTAN	8	05/12/98	106.3400	7.5200
211 France OAT SP	zero	04/25/23	12.8100	7.8200
225 France OAT	5½	04/25/04	94.0100	5.8500
237 France BTAN	7	11/12/99	105.0300	6.6600
241 France BTAN	7	10/12/00	105.1600	6.6600
242 France OAT	9½	01/25/01	115.8500	8.2000

Japanese Yen

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
117 World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	113	4.2000
135 World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	115⅛	4.5600
180 World Bank	4½	03/20/03	110½	4.0700
207 Italy	3¾	06/08/05	101.6250	3.6900
218 Italy	3½	06/20/01	104.3750	3.3500
219 World Bank	4½	06/20/00	111	4.0500
249 Spain	5¾	03/23/02	117⅛	4.9100

Spanish Peseta

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
134 Spain	11.30	01/15/02	108.6060	10.4000
161 Spain	12¼	03/25/00	110.2770	11.1100
197 Spain	10	02/28/05	102.7980	9.7300

Swedish Krona

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
88 Sweden	6	02/09/05	86.0735	6.9700
168 Sweden	11	01/21/99	105.8443	10.3900
244 Sweden	10¼	05/05/00	108.7196	9.4300
245 Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	110.9800	9.2400

U.S. Dollar

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
11 Brazil Cap S.L.	4	04/15/14	63.7325	6.2800
17 Argentina FRN	6 9/16	03/29/05	72.0000	9.4600
33 Brazil L	6 9/16	04/15/06	70.2500	9.7000
34 Argentina par L	5	03/31/23	56.0000	8.9300
35 Brazil 930.0	6⅛	01/01/01	86.7500	7.3500
39 Brazil par ZI	4¼	04/15/24	53.4319	7.9500
41 Venezuela	6 9/16	12/18/07	56.1250	11.6900
67 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	66.2500	9.4300
74 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	66.2500	9.4300
77 Brazil S.ZI	6 9/16	04/15/24	62.5000	10.9000
81 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	57.0000	11.8400
84 Brazil S.L	6⅞	04/15/12	59.2500	11.6000
91 Brazil S.L	6⅞	04/15/09	63.7500	10.7800
92 Argentina L	6 9/16	03/31/23	65.1250	10.0800
107 Mexico D	6.5469	12/28/19	73.7500	8.8800
108 Brazil	4	04/15/14	59.7500	6.6900
115 Austria	7¼	02/18/04	106.8750	6.7800
120 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	38.4088	7.8100
121 Bulgaria	6¾	07/28/11	49.0366	13.7700
123 Ecuador par	3	02/28/25	37.2500	8.0500
125 Mexico A	6.7656	12/31/19	73.7500	9.1700
126 Ecuador	6 13/16	02/28/25	53.4689	12.7400
128 Britain	7¼	12/09/02	107.1250	6.7700
130 Mexico B	6.7656	12/31/19	73.7500	9.1700
137 UPS	5½	01/04/99	100.2500	5.4900
142 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	95.5000	7.2000
143 Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	50.7500	12.3200
146 Campbell Soup	5½	01/08/99	100.0000	5.5000
148 Bulgaria	6¾	07/28/24	53.7500	12.5600
149 Mexico		11/27/96	102.7044	-
151 Canada	6½	07/07/97	101.0000	6.4400
154 Poland	6⅞	10/27/24	76.5000	8.9900
159 Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	79.7500	9.0900
165 World Bank	7⅛	09/27/99	105.2500	6.7700
175 Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	58.1250	11.6100
176 Sweden	6½	03/04/03	102.7500	6.3300
178 Westlb Fin acao	5⅝	12/14/98	100.5000	5.6000
182 Poland	3¾	10/27/14	67.6206	5.5500
184 Bulgaria	2	07/28/12	32.5192	6.1500
188 Italy A	6	01/10/01	99.7500	6.0200
190 World Bank	6⅜	07/21/05	102.5000	6.2200
192 Canada	6⅜	07/21/05	101.5000	6.2800
196 ADB	6¼	10/24/05	101.2500	6.1700
198 Mexico	7.6094	03/30/08	93.0000	8.1800
199 Argentina	8¾	12/20/03	84.0000	9.9700
200 Venezuela	6⅝	03/31/07	56.6250	11.7000
202 Argentina	6 13/16	03/29/05	72.6888	9.3700
203 EIB	8¼	12/20/04	113¾	7.2500
204 KFW Intl Fin	7½	04/21/05	108.5000	6.9100
206 Argentina FRN	3 5/16	04/01/01	99.6000	3.3258
208 Mexico C	6.6094	12/31/19	74.2500	8.9000
214 IADB	7½	04/05/05	108.8750	6.8900
215 Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	48.5016	5.6700
217 Sweden	zero	07/31/00	77.0000	5.9000
226 TMCC	5½	12/14/98	100.2500	5.4900
229 Walmart Stores	6⅛	11/21/00	101.0000	6.0600
231 Britain	5 7/16	09/24/96	99.9100	5.4400
232 Finland	6¾	11/24/97	102.3750	6.5900
233 Matsu Elec Ind	7¼	08/01/02	106.2500	6.8200
238 Abbey Natl TS	6.69	10/17/05	102.1250	6.5500
239 KFW Intl Fin	8¼	11/30/04	113⅛	7.2900
240 Canada	6½	05/30/00	103.1250	6.3000
243 INI Fin	5¾	12/20/00	99.6250	5.7700

A Surge of Liquidity Buoys Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Strong tailwinds in the form of abundant liquidity are giving bond markets, particularly in Europe, scope for significant gains following the powerful rally of last year.

The force of these favorable conditions was evident last week when prices in European markets apart from Switzerland continued to rally despite the setback in the U.S. market.

Normally, the mood in the United States sets the tone for the global market. But whereas the U.S. market is captive to the on-again, off-again negotiations to reduce the federal deficit, European markets are being buoyed by mounting evidence that a spreading economic slowdown must result in a Continent-wide easing of interest rates that will be led by the German central bank.

Except for Japan, where recovery is believed to be taking root, opinion is divided on whether Europe and the United States are simply taking an unexpected pause in their projected growth or whether they are poised to fall into recession.

Either view is good for bond markets, as both assume there is room for further reductions in administered interest rates. The only question analysts now pose is how far these rates may fall.

What is more, the abundant liquidity in Japan is a plus for international markets, as Japanese investors searching for higher yields than available at home remain large buyers of Deutsche mark-denominated paper. Real yields — what is left of the interest payment after subtracting inflation — are some 4.5 percent in Germany compared to only 3 percent in Japan and the United States.

Further enhancing the availability of cash to be invested in bonds is the increase in the amount of outstanding international debt that is scheduled for redemption this year.

Data from the Bank for International Settlements, which monitors activity in the international market, shows estimated redemptions running 21 percent ahead of the year-ago period during the first six months of this year. The volume picks up dramatically in the third quarter, when redemptions are seen running 34 percent over the year-ago period, and then slows to a 15 percent increase in the final three months of the year.

During the first quarter, redemptions of U.S. dollar bonds are seen running 9 percent ahead of the year-earlier period at $19.2 billion. Redemptions of yen paper will be up a hefty 37 percent at the equivalent of $11.2 billion.

Dramatic percentage increases are also expected in maturing paper denominated in Ecus (equal to $5.8 billion), French francs ($3.3 billion) and Canadian dollars ($3.1 billion).

The fact that one third of the first-quarter repayments is denominated in U.S. dollars goes a long way to explain the surge in the volume of new issues in this currency at a time when prospective rate cuts are not as steep as those expected in Europe and when the currency itself is not seen as a sure winner. Straight dollar issues announced last week totaled $5.8 billion.

Bankers explain that since the dollar constitutes a large portion of any international portfolio, money invested in that currency tends to get reinvested. In addition, the ungenerous pricing on some issues — Hewlett-Packard Co.'s $200 million of three-year notes were priced to yield the equivalent of U.S. government notes — shows that underwriters are willing to inventory paper today on the assumption that coming rate cuts will make it attractive in the future.

Further, the $1.005 billion offering of three-year notes from the Student Loan Marketing Association — managed by Yamaichi International and priced to yield 9 basis points below comparably dated U.S. government paper — demonstrates that Japanese retail investors remain keen to buy quality short-term paper carrying a coupon of 4.5 percent as long as domestic government paper yields barely more than 1 percent.

Bankers also report they even see Japanese institutional investors beginning to return to U.S. dollar paper.

But the bulk of this institutional demand remains targeted on Europe and the Deutsche mark. Dresdner Bank said substantial demand from Japan allowed it to increase the 10-year bond it managed for Austria to 200 million DM from 150 million. Likewise, a large part of Sweden's 1 billion DM of five-year notes was sold into Japan.

U.S. Credit Markets is on Page 13.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Advanta Credit Card Master Trust 2 Series	$220	2005	0.23	100.00	—	Over 1-month Libor. Average life 7.03 years. Fees not disclosed. (Solomon Brothers.)
Argentaria Global Finance	$400	2001	libor	99.824	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Morgan Grenfell.)
Christiania Bank	$150	2006	0.35	99.8021	—	Interest will be 0.35 over 3-month Libor until 2001, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 1.10 over. Fees 0.45%. Denominations $10,000. (PaineWebber Int'l.)
Ford Credit Europe	£150	2001	⅛	99.833	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1999. Fees 0.15%. Denominations £10,000. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
European Investment Bank	ITL700,000	2001	0.30	100.09	—	Below 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.89. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Advanta Credit Card Master Trust 2 Series	$220	2005	6	99.6496	—	Average life 7.03 years. Fees not disclosed. (Solomon Brothers.)
BOC Group	$200	2001	5⅞	101.468	99.88	Reoffered at 99.918. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (J.P. Morgan.)
Citibank Credit Card Master Trust	$1,000	2003	zero	74.8172	—	Average life 5 years. Fees not disclosed. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Empresas La Moderna	$125	1999	11⅛	99.64	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations $10,000. (J.P. Morgan.)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	$200	1997	4½	100.50	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Federal Home Loan Banks	$500	2001	6.12	100.00	99.85	Callable at par in 1997. Fees 0.25%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association	$500	2006	5.95	99.769	99.85	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	$200	2001	5½	101.067	—	Reoffered at 99.442. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 500 million marks. Fees 1⅞%. (UBS.)
General Motors Acceptance Corp.	$200	1999	5⅛	100.87	99.90	Reoffered at 99.72. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (UBS.)
Glaxo Wellcome	$500	2006	6⅛	100.673	98.60	Reoffered at 99.048. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Hewlett-Packard Finance	$200	1999	5¼	99.708	99.65	Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. (Morgan Grenfell.)
Japan Finance Corp. for Municipal Enterprises	$300	2006	6⅛	99.909	99.90	Reoffered at 99.909. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (J.P. Morgan.)
Nafinsa	$100	1999	9	99.902	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.75%. Denominations $10,000. (Solomon Brothers.)
Student Loan Marketing Association	$1,005	1999	4½	97¼	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. (Yamaichi Int'l.)
Toronto-Dominion Bank	$250	1998	5¼	100.76	99.70	Reoffered at 99.66. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (UBS.)
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	$300	1998	5⅛	100.77	99.80	Reoffered at 99.77. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (UBS.)
Argentina	DM 1,000	2003	10¼	101.00	—	Reoffered at 99½. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. Increased from 500 million marks. (CSFB Effectenbank.)
Austria	DM2,000	2006	6	101¼	99.10	Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Baden-Wuerttemberg	DM500	2006	6	100.82	—	Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (Suedwest Landesbank.)
Finland	DM750	2003	5½	100.78	99.06	Reoffered at 98.83. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Morgan Grenfell.)
Kaerntner Landes und Hypotheken Bank	DM150	2003	5¾	102.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (WestLB.)
LB Rheinland-Pfalz Finance	DM500	2002	5⅜	101.26	—	Reoffered at 99.41. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Banque Paribas Capital Markets.)
Mexico	DM1,500	2003	10⅜	101.00	99.27	Reoffered at 99.50. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Morgan Grenfell.)
Ontario	DM500	2001	5	102.06	99.68	Reoffered at 99.81. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Sweden	DM 1,000	2001	5	101.585	100.04	Reoffered at 99.835. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (CSFB Effectenbank.)
Cable & Wireless	£200	2012	8¾	101.01	—	Reoffered at 99.135. Noncallable. Fees 2½%. Denominations £10,000. (Natwest Capital Markets.)
European Investment Bank	£400	2006	7⅝	101.00	—	Reoffered at 99.325. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
National Grid Company	£240	2006	8	101.218	—	Reoffered at 99.568. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Philips Electronics	FF1,000	2008	7½	100.65	99.95	Reoffered at 99.10. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Société Générale.)
European Investment Bank	ITL500,000	2001	9.60	101.64	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credito Italiano.)
European Investment Bank	DF2,500	2006	6	100.95	99.70	Reoffered at 99.275. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN—AMRO Bank.)
European Investment Bank	SP20,000	2001	8.90	101.22	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banco de Santander.)
European Investment Bank	C$200	2001	6⅝	101.20	99.78	Reoffered at 99.575. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (UBS.)
Ontario	C$1,250	2006	7½	99.529	100.15	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Sweden	C$200	2001	6¾	101.325	99.95	Reoffered at 99.70. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Crédit Local de France	Y10,000	2001	2¼	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. (Mitsubishi Int'l.)
Mitsubishi Corp. Finance	Y10,000	2006	3.40	100.325	—	Callable at par in 1996. Fees 0.325%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nikko Europe.)
Turkey	Y10,000	2006	7.20	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Yamaichi Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Horsham	$250	2021	3	100.00	—	Semiannually. Callable at par from 2006. Convertible into shares of Barrick Gold Corp. at $37 per share, a 19.50% discount. Fees 2⅛%. (RBC Dominion Securities.)
Mori Seiki Company	$150	2000	2½	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant, exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2⅛%. Terms to be set Jan. 16. (Yamaichi Int'l.)

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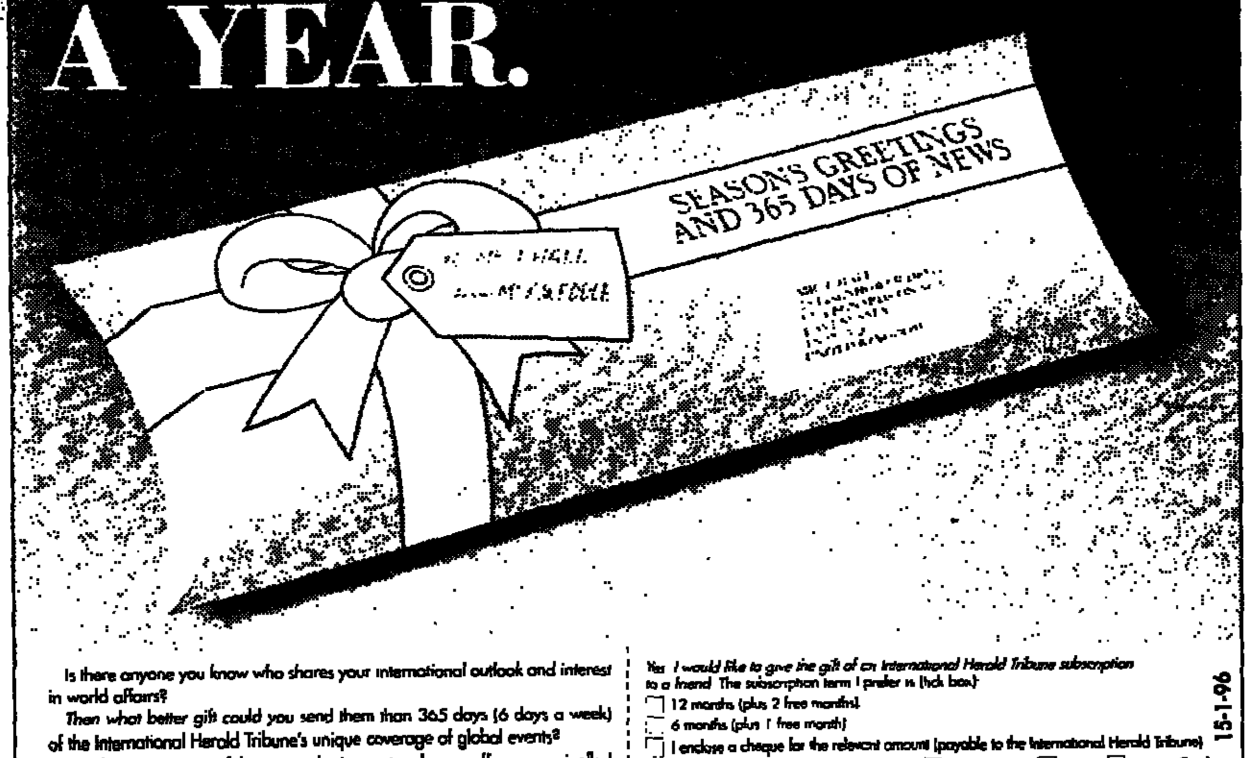

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Denmark	D. Kr	3,400	33	1,900
Finland	F. M.	2,400	40	1,300
France	F F	1,950	40	1,070
Germany*	D M	700	38	385
Greece	Dr	75,000	41	41,000
Great Britain	£	210	32	115
Ireland	£ Irl	230	37	125
Italy	Lire	470 000	54	260,000
Luxembourg	L Fr	14,000	36	7,700
Netherlands	Fl	770	40	420
Norway	N Kr	3,500	40	1,900
Portugal	Esc	47,000	44	26,000
Spain	Ptas.	48,000	41	26,500
hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	55,000	33	26,500
Sweden (airmail)	S Kr	3,100	43	1,900
hand delivery	S Kr	3,500	36	2,000
Switzerland	S Fr	610	48	335
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Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

	Jan. 12	Jan. 5	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5061.12	5,181.43	—2.32
DJ Util.	226.17	228.62	—1.07
DJ Trans.	1905.53	1,996.31	—4.55
S & P 100	574.93	589.16	—2.42
S & P 500	601.81	616.71	—2.42
S & P Ind	705.13	723.33	—2.52
NYSE Cp	322.95	330.18	—2.19
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,657.30	3,704.50	—1.27
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,287.42	20,669.75	—1.85
Germany			
DAX	2,356.45	2,331.88	+1.05
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	10,540.00	10,529.90	+0.10
World			
MSCIP	729.00	741.12	—1.64

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l

Money Rates

	Jan. 12	Jan. 5
United States		
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate		5⅝
Japan		
Discount	½	½
Call money	0.40	0.41
3-month interbank	0.47	0.50
Germany		
Lombard	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.70	3.85
3-month interbank	3.68	3.80
Britain		
Bank base rate	6½	6¾
Call money	6⅝	4¾
3-month interbank	6 7/16	n.a.

Gold	Jan. 12	Jan. 5	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	399.60	395.90	+0.93

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Jan. 12	Jan. 5	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.37	6.35	6.37	6.35
U.S. $, mdm term	5.81	5.87	5.87	5.80
U.S. $, short term	5.42	5.50	5.53	5.42
Pounds sterling	7.30	7.38	7.39	7.30
French francs	6.27	6.30	6.38	6.26
Italian lire	9.89	100.19	10.45	9.89
Danish kroner	6.00	6.07	6.11	6.00
Swedish kronor	7.95	8.42	8.55	7.95
ECUs, long term	6.98	6.98	7.06	6.95
ECUs, mdm term	6.10	6.12	6.23	6.10
Can. $	6.88	6.89	7.08	6.84
Aus. $	8.05	8.03	8.07	8.01
N.Z. $	7.10	7.07	7.28	7.04
Yen	2.49	2.29	2.50	2.28

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Jan. 12

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Nos.	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos.
Straights	31.5	426.6	326.8	107.8
Convert.	114.4	—	—	—
FRNs	34.0	220.4	316.5	47.8
ECP	11,567.2	9,796.4	9,776.0	9,831.9
Total	11,747.1	10,443.4	10,419.3	9,987.5

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Nos.	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos.
Straights	14,426.5	14,284.2	50,208.5	23,275.0
Convert.	354.9	479.9	1,932.8	[illegible]
FRNs	15,086.4	4,087.6	46,110.4	[illegible]
ECP	8,562.3	14,285.6	16,012.1	22,753.8
Total	38,430.1	33,137.3	114,263.8	[illegible]

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅝	5½	5⅜
Deutsche mark	3⅝	3⅝	3½
Pound sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	1-month	3-month	6-month
French franc	4¾	4¾	[illegible]
ECU	5	4 15/16	[illegible]
Yen	½	⅜	[illegible]

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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CYBERSCAPE

A Cyberspace Census: Really a Stampede?

By Leslie Helm
Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — Cyberspace is less populated and less interesting than is widely believed, according to a new survey of American households. The findings could throw cold water on the enormous expectations that have built up around the worldwide computer network known as the Internet.

The survey, released Thursday by the New York market researcher Find/SVP and based on more than 27,000 phone calls made in November and December, estimated that there are about 9.5 million Internet users in the United States, two-thirds of whom only log on about once a week. The figures are much lower than those of other recent studies.

The Web may not be as effective for ads as hoped.

A widely quoted August survey by Nielson Media Research, for example, counted 24 million Internet users and as many as 36 million with access to the Internet. The report helped spark a stampede to the Net, with corporations racing to create sites on the Internet's World Wide Web and investors pouring money into Internet-related stocks.

"A lot of people looked at the Nielson survey as validation that the Internet boom was already here," said Nate Zelnick, editor of the Internet Business Report, an industry newsletter. The Find/SVP survey is now likely to speed what many consider an overdue correction to the inflated expectations about the Internet.

"It could be biotech redux," said Mr. Zelnick, referring to the frenzied buying and subsequent disappointment that surrounded biotechnology developments in the early 1990s.

Find/SVP's survey concluded not only that the population of Internet users is far less than many had assumed, but also that there is a lot less "net surfing" taking place than many had assumed. Only 36 percent of all users of the World Wide Web, for example, have visited 50 sites where they viewed more than a single page at the site, the survey said.

Those results suggest the Web may be less attractive as a medium for advertising than is often suggested. Many Internet information providers are counting on advertising to support their efforts.

The difference in the Nielson and Find survey results center on their definition of what constitutes an Internet user. Nielson arrived at its 24 million figure by including any respondent

See NET, Page 13

Investcorp Profit Soars On Public Share Sales

Bloomberg Business News

MANAMA, Bahrain — Investcorp International, the Bahrain-based holding company that is widely known for its investments in the retailers Saks Fifth Avenue and Gucci Guccio SpA, said Sunday that its 1995 profit soared 37.8 percent, to a record $70.3 million.

Investcorp, which has worldwide assets of $1.7 billion, reported a net profit of $51 million in 1994.

The company, owned by Bahraini investors, has recommended a dividend payment of $15 million, or 15 percent of paid-in capital.

Return on average shareholders' funds in 1995 rose to 16.2 percent, compared with 13.1 percent the previous year, while return on paid-in share capital was 70.3 percent, compared to 51 percent in 1994.

Total assets rose to $1.7 billion from $1.4 billion, it said.

The company said the improved profit was the result of sales of shares in the luxury goods maker Gucci, the U.S.-based Circle K Corp., and TLG PLC, the holding company of Thorn Lighting Group, based in Britain.

Gucci went public last October when Investcorp sold a 49 percent stake on the New York and Amsterdam stock exchanges for $539 million.

After several years of losses, Gucci's profits have grown steadily since 1993. In the first nine months of 1995, Gucci's net revenue rose to $342.3 million, a rise of 86.4 percent from the same period in 1994.

"These outstanding results are a tribute to the firm's consistent investment strategy," Investcorp's chairman, Abdulrahman Salim al-Ateeqi, said. "By acquiring companies to which significant value can be added by Investcorp's own expertise, major improvements in operating and financial performance can be achieved over time."

Investcorp is a closely held company that has arranged more than 50 acquisitions valued at more than $7 billion in the past 13 years.

Loral Merger Tests Lockheed's Chief

A Big Bite for Takeover Artist

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Norman R. Augustine knows the pitfalls of managing a huge conglomerate. He started his defense industry career at LTV Corp., which had acquired a string of 126 businesses — from Braniff Airlines to Wilson Sporting Goods, National Car Rental and Acapulco resorts. After he departed for a senior job at the Pentagon, the LTV confection crashed into bankruptcy.

Now chief executive of Lockheed Martin Corp., Mr. Augustine has been on an acquisition binge of his own lately. While competitors and Wall Street analysts praise the deal announced last week to buy most of Loral Corp. for $9.1 billion, they say Mr. Augustine's challenge is to avoid the mistakes of LTV, and to keep an eagle eye on his far-flung properties.

Mr. Augustine already rivals James Ling, the former LTV impresario, in the span of his empire. Lockheed Martin itself was created 10 months ago by the merger of two acquisitive defense firms, Martin Marietta Corp. and Lockheed Corp. Overseen by Mr. Augustine and the chairman of Lockheed Martin, Daniel M. Tellep, it consists of 50 separate companies snapped up in seven acquisitions.

Now it will add 43 of Loral's companies, which were assembled in 16 separate purchases since 1972 by Loral's chairman, Bernard L. Schwartz, in the aerospace industry's most audacious acquisition spree.

Once the merger occurs, as soon as next month, Mr. Augustine will have taken Martin Marietta in three years from a $6 billion company to a $30 billion company, which would place it 20th on the Fortune 500 list between Procter & Gamble Co. and PepsiCo Inc.

Most industry analysts endorse the logic of the Lockheed Martin-Loral combination, in part because of the new company's sheer size and power in the military marketplace.

Pentagon procurement budgets are expected to begin rising next year. With the new Lockheed Martin dominant or nearly so in most of

See LOCKEED, Page 13

Volkswagen to Add 1,000 German Jobs, Heeding Union Call

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Volkswagen AG became the first employer to join a union-led offensive for more jobs by announcing the addition of 1,000 high-tech positions at its German factories this year.

The move, announced Saturday, coincides with a plan hatched over the weekend by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union to boost job creation and economic growth after Germany's jobless rate hit a post-World War II high of 9.9 percent in December.

The CDU package follows a plan released Friday by the opposition Social Democratic Party urging the abolition of overtime and a swift reduction of additional salary costs.

Both parties praised efforts by IG Metall, Germany's largest labor union, to push through its Alliance for Jobs proposal in which workers offered to accept modest wage rises over the next three years in return for the creation of 300,000 new jobs.

The German auto industry alone has cut its work force by 160,000 in the past four years, to 630,000 currently, and some analysts have said Volkswagen needs to eliminate 30,000 workers over the next several years.

Volkswagen, which employs 130,000 in Germany, will place the new employees in diesel technologies and other "especially future-oriented areas," a spokesman said.

The automaker said its expanding European market share made the hiring possible. Volkswagen widened its European market share in 1995 to 16.8 percent, tightening its grip on the No. 1 slot in Europe.

Representatives of IG Metall and the engineering employers' federation, Gesamtmetall, are due to meet Thursday for a fresh round of talks. The union head, Klaus Zwickel, has warned that this round will be the last unless the employers come up with new proposals to create jobs.

But Werner Stumpfe, head of the employers' federation, told the news magazine Der Spiegel the employers had already offered to cooperate with workers on setting job creation goals but had not had a response.

Meanwhile, Gerhard Renner of the office workers' union DAG suggested "reorganizing" measures, such as a shorter work week, to save the 20 percent of jobs in German banks it says are endangered by technology and a reduction in branch offices. *(Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)*

Citicorp's Shake-Up Claims Another Veteran

By Saul Hansell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Citicorp's unexpected announcement that Pei-Yuan Chia, the highly regarded vice chairman who led the bank's profitable growth in global consumer banking, will retire this year has prompted concern among banking industry analysts.

"I'm floored," said Thomas Hanley at CS First Boston. "Pei is the earnings power of Citibank. If it wasn't for him, they may not have been able to make it through the very tough years in 1989 and 1990."

In announcing the retirement of Mr. Chia, 56, a 22-year Citicorp veteran, the bank also said his responsibilities would be split in half.

Roberta Arena, who is currently the head of credit cards, Citicorp's largest single business, will continue in that role, reporting directly to John S. Reed, the banking company's chairman.

To run its branch banking operations worldwide, Citicorp said it had hired William I. Campbell, who ran the American tobacco operations of the Philip Morris Cos. until last June. While known mainly as a marketing expert, Mr. Campbell became prominent in recent years as Philip Morris's chief warrior against legal, legislative and regulatory challenges to the tobacco industry.

Last month, Christopher J. Steffen, Citicorp's chief financial officer and also a vice chairman, left the bank, reportedly after being dismissed by Mr. Reed.

Mr. Reed, 56, is in the midst of streamlining the bank's senior management structure, moving into place younger executives who could succeed him. Mr. Reed, however, has not designated any obvious heirs.

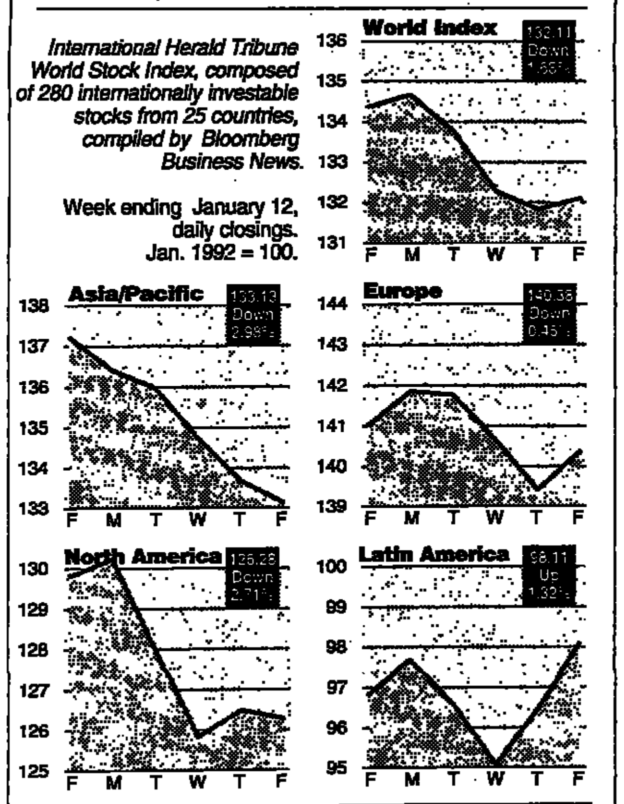
In a written statement, Mr. Chia said: "John and I have discussed for some time that when the transition to our next generation of management began, it would be right for me to move on to other opportunities. I feel very good about everything that's been accomplished and it is the right time for a change."

Mr. Chia and Mr. Reed declined to comment further.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending January 12, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	1/12/96 close	1/5/96 close	% change		1/12/96 close	1/5/96 close	% change
Energy	135.70	139.33	−2.61	Capital Goods	130.50	134.25	−2.79
Utilities	130.98	128.72	+1.76	Raw Materials	144.38	145.95	−1.08
Finance	126.94	129.60	−2.05	Consumer Goods	136.93	139.24	−1.66
Services	122.97	124.10	−0.91	Miscellaneous	139.47	141.01	−1.09

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates — Jan. 12

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6139	2.496	1.12	0.3269	0.1026*	—	5.4495*	1.39	1.5359*	1.185	1.232*
Brussels	29.78	45.74	20.2006	6.002	1.8894*	18.3559	—	25.585	0.2812	21.80	24.475*
Frankfurt	1.4455	2.2299	—	0.292	0.9178*	0.8929	4.865*	1.2407	1.3702*	1.0614	1.1905*
London (a)	1.540	—	2.2299	7.6325	2,432.69	2.4949	45.798	1.7957	162.59	2.107	187.365
Madrid	121.476	187.62	84.049	24.536	7.708*	75.836	4.0891	104.262	115.231*	89.222	—
Milan	1,578.00	2,440.80	1,092.10	318.56	—	975.10	53.104	1,263.40	14.942	1,158.41	13.025
New York (b)	—	1.5475a	1.4437	4.952	1,577.80	1.618	29.64	1.163	105.25	1.3689	121.25
Paris	4.951	7.647	3.4356	—	0.3142*	3.0583	0.1667	4.2494	4.6965*	3.6365	4.077*
Tokyo	105.30	162.66	72.99	21.30	6.669	65.105	3.5526	90.52	—	77.28	0.8694
Toronto	1.3626	2.1072	0.9451	0.2755	0.0866*	0.8441	0.4597*	1.1733	1.2953*	—	1.124*
Zurich	1.142	1.7978	0.8056	0.2352	0.0738*	0.7195	3.9194*	—	1.3844*	0.8627	0.9587*
1 ECU	1.3852	0.8451	1.8865	6.4622	2,057.14	2.113	38.7752	1.5287	137.598	1.7771	158.507
1 SDR	1.4892	0.958	2.1243	7.2975	2,321.89	2.2796	43.6813	1.7134	154.979	2.0285	178.811

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9993	Greek drac.	237.06	Mex. peso	7.50	S. Afr. rand	3.6305
Australian $	1.3448	Hong Kong $	7.732	N. Zealand $	1.5133	S. Kor. won	790.50
Austrian sch.	10.16	Hung. forint	139.22	Norw. krone	6.348	Swed. krona	6.6041
Brazil real	0.972	Indian rupee	35.80	Phil. peso	26.23	Taiwan $	27.37
Chinese yuan	8.2928	Indo. rupiah	2293.58	Polish zloty	2.48	Thai baht	25.26
Czech koruna	26.69	Irish £	0.6268	Port. escudo	149.91	Turkish lira	59439.
Danish krone	5.5851	Israeli shek.	3.1377	Russ ruble	4670.	UAE dirham	3.6710
Egypt. pound	3.3955	Kuw dinar	0.2998	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	360.00
Fin. markka	4.3695	Malay. ring.	2.5645	Sing. $	1.4235		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5410	1.5399	1.5389	Japanese yen	104.91	104.51	104.08
Canadian dollar	1.3622	1.3623	1.3624	Swiss franc	1.1611	1.1574	1.1539
Deutsche mark	1.4430	1.4407	1.4385				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Bundesbank Notebook

The Banker's a Poet, And Now We Know It

Special to the Herald Tribune

"Convergency promotes efficiency."

"Eurobalance, that's our chance."

Anyone who thinks German central bankers have no poetry in their souls clearly does not know Guntram Palm, president of the regional central bank in Baden-Württemberg and a member of the Bundesbank's powerful central bank council.

Mr. Palm's official Christmas greeting in 1995 was a poem he wrote himself. The theme was European Monetary Union, and the verses — such as, "Whoever is doubtful will never begin and will have nothing to win," in addition to the above — tried hard to meld a sense of purpose with the spirit of the season.

This is not the first time the central banker has been moved to verse. A Bundesbank spokesman says Mr. Palm is something of a recreational poet who has been known to present his colleagues with rhymes on special occasions.

In other words, those who think the Bundesbank is in doubt, probably shouldn't count Mr. Palm out.

Uneasy Sits the Headquarters

Still at the Bundesbank, but this time at its headquarters in Frankfurt, another kind of crafting is in the works. Some regional central bank employees report that a power struggle has broken out between headquarters and the nine regional central banks over European Monetary Union: As EMU progresses, some Bundesbankers in Frankfurt apparently are worried about losing their influence.

Employees at the regional central bank in Berlin-Brandenburg recently requested documents directly from the European Monetary Institute, the forerunner to the European central bank — only to be told by colleagues at Bundesbank headquarters that such requests should go through them.

One observer says Frankfurt's worries may be real, since it is possible the regional banks, which are closer to the local action, will have more influence than headquarters once a European central bank is in place.

Don't Go Away Mad

Such inconveniences at the Berlin-Brandenburg regional central bank may be outweighed by the positive change in atmosphere, now that Dieter Hiss, president of the bank for more than 17 years, has left.

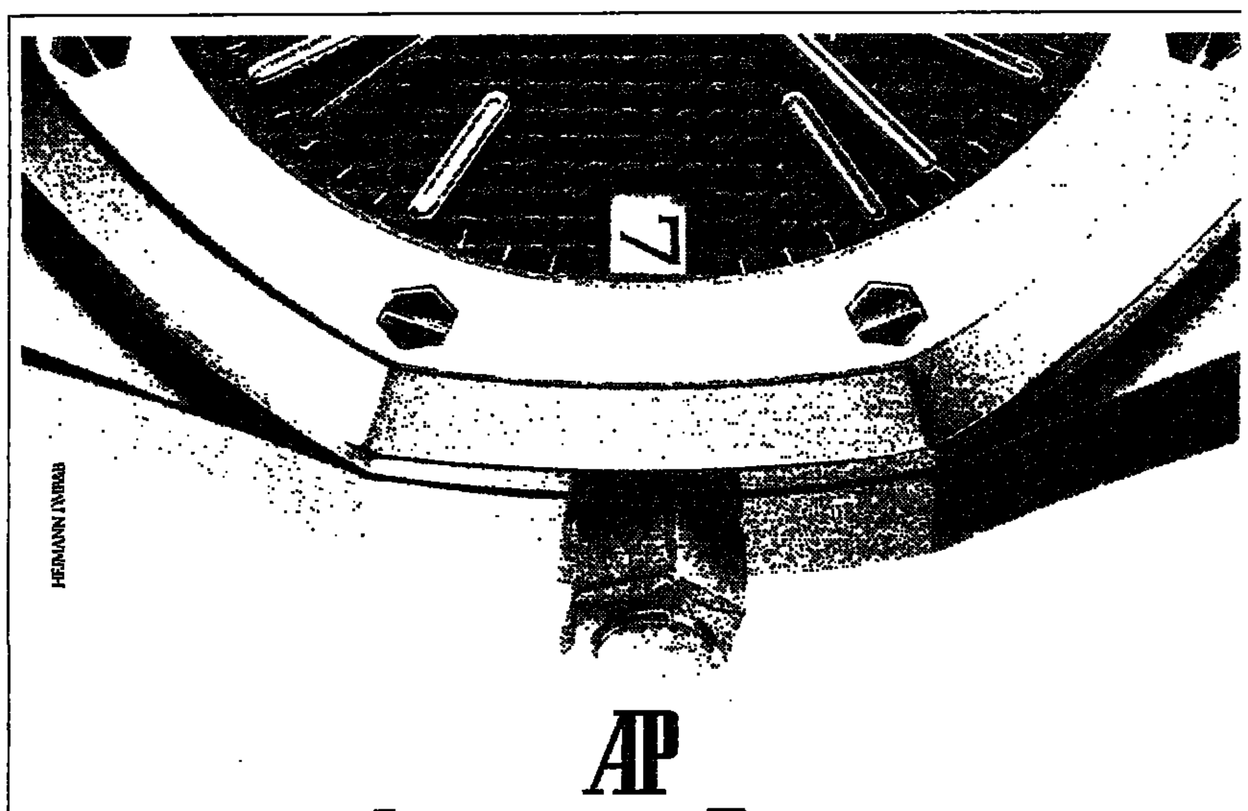
While Mr. Hiss was respected in banking circles at home and abroad, he apparently was detested by employees at the bank — and the feeling apparently was mutual. He did not attend a farewell party organized for him by employees, leaving instead a letter accusing some of "not adequately fulfilling their [job] requirements or even criminally leaving responsibilities unattended to."

Mr. Hiss defended the letter, saying it was not meant as a blanket indictment of all his former colleagues: "I'm not talking about 60 percent of the workforce," he said.

Axel Buggert, managing director of the public workers' union in Berlin, said the union had a notebook full of employee complaints about Mr. Hiss. These include attempts to lower the salary of a handicapped employee and curious efforts to save money by unscrewing light bulbs in corridors or having urinals taken out of the men's bathrooms. Mr. Hiss refused comment on the complaints.

The new boss is Klaus-Dieter Kühbacher, a Social Democratic Party politician with little monetary policy experience. Of the new guy at the top, Mr. Buggert says: "Things can only get better."

Miriam Widman



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Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 12

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SHORT COVER

China Trade Surplus Soared in '95

BEIJING (Combined Dispatches) — China's foreign trade volume jumped 18.6 percent in 1995 to a record $280.85 billion, with the country's trade surplus more than tripling to $16.69 billion, the General Administration of Customs has said.

The data differed from estimates by the State Statistics Bureau, which put the trade surplus at $20 billion, according to published reports Saturday.

Foreign trade by Chinese-foreign joint ventures rose 25.3 percent from 1994 and, at $109.8 billion, accounted for almost 40 percent of last year's total.

Separately, Xu Ming, a trade official, urged state companies to prevent foreign investment from undermining China's economic sovereignty, the China Daily reported Sunday.

(Knight-Ridder, AFP)

Sabena and Air Zaire in Talks

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Sabena Belgian World Airlines will take over the transport activities of Air Zaire as part of a restructuring of Zaire's transportation sector, a Sabena spokeswoman said on Saturday.

"There are talks and Zaire is going to reduce its transport activities and hand them out to several other companies or countries; it is Sabena for air transport," she said Saturday.

She said Zaire was expected to make an official announcement soon.

Depositary Receipts Decline 30%

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — The number of new depositary receipt programs begun last year dropped 30 percent to 160 in 1995 from1994, an annual review by Bankers Trust New York Corp. said.

Such programs give U.S. and global investors a way to invest in foreign stocks without exchanging currencies and finding a broker in the market where they want to put their money.

The slide in new programs was largely caused by the devaluation of the Mexican peso and investors' stunted confidence in emerging markets last year, Bankers Trust said.

UAE Considers Internet Control

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AFP) — The United Arab Emirates plans to develop a national strategy to control information coming into the country via the Internet, officials have said.

Dubai officials said Saturday there were "things on the Internet that were against Arab-Muslim values and decency, including pornography, and information dangerous to the country's economic, political and military security."

For the Record

- **United Airlines Corp.** has protested Japan Air Lines Co.'s application to the U.S. Department of Transportation for approval of a new route to Hawaii, Nikkei English News reported. *(Bloomberg)*
- **Indian and Canadian** companies signed 47 contracts worth 2.94 billion Canadian dollars ($2.16 billion), on top of deals worth 442 million dollars signed Thursday. *(Bloomberg)*

The Dollar Fails to Break New Ground

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar is stuck in a trading range, but it is not so weak as to be worrisome, nor is it so robust as to suggest that a rebound is imminent against the yen or Deutsche mark.

For Simon Crane, a technical analyst who advises professional traders, this inability to convincingly follow through from the recovery of its 1995 lows and sail into a new, high orbit is disconcerting and possibly a sign of renewed weakness.

But for Paul Chertkow at Union Bank of Switzerland and Jim O'Neill at Goldman, Sachs & Co., the dollar's ability to withstand the deadlock over the U.S. budget, which has disturbed the stock and bond markets, is a sign that a recovery just needs an excuse to get started.

Ron Leven at J.P. Morgan & Co. is less sanguine. "A resolution of the budget impasse could help the dollar, but it's not a trendmaker." For him, the key issue is whether the current pause in U.S. growth is a prelude to a resumed advance or the onset of a recession. In his view, continued recovery leading to higher U.S. interest rates will spark a "robust" recovery in the dollar.

"If we're wrong, if we're on the lip of a recession and U.S. interest rates continue to decline, the dollar will fall apart," he said, adding that a definitive answer to the question could take up to three months to emerge.

That is because the United States has been in a statistical blackout since so much of the federal bureaucracy has been furloughed by budget constraints.

Another piece of crucial information that is missing is how the big speculators are positioned. Usually, there is a consensus about what the hedge funds are doing, but present views are widely divergent.

The one point on which everyone agrees is that the dollar's next big move, whether up or down, will be telegraphed by what happens in the dollar-yen tandem on the assumption that huge capital outflows from Japan are waiting to happen to weaken the yen. Whether this can begin to occur before March 31, the end of Japan's fiscal year, is moot.

But if the trendsetters are already loaded up on dollars, and the currency is still only locked in a trading range, is there much potential for a definitive rally in the dollar?

Optimists say there is because they say the assumption is false — that the hedge funds, which heavily invest in equities, have been taking profits on their foreign exchange positions to offset the poor performance in technology stocks.

But others say this explains why the dollar was unable to sustain its rise in the first week of this month to just over 106 yen. The dollar ended at 105.25 yen last week.

Budget Talks Rule Market Despite a Flood of Data

Knight-Ridder

NEW YORK — After a month-long drought of data, the Treasury market will finally start getting economic statistics this week, but the flood of numbers is likely to be upstaged by the budget tussle.

Long-term Treasuries were sold off when budget negotiators announced Wednesday that they would recess the talks for a week, shaking investors' confidence that a deal could be reached.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed Friday at 6.14 percent, up from 6.04 percent last week.

But the long end of the market could give up more ground next week, judging by the extent of its rally last year on anticipation of a deficit-reduction deal.

The 30-year bond yield dropped almost 2 points last year, and most of the move reflected the hopes for a budget deal. Last week its yield rose 10 basis points and traders say it could rise another 25 to 35 basis points higher if the doubts about a budget pact grow.

Meanwhile, the short end of the market is holding steady on hopes the Federal Reserve Board policymakers will lower interest rates again. As a result, the yield curve has steepened steadily since the start of the year.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Budget talks are scheduled to resume Wednesday, and analysts say that as long as negotiators are still talking, hopes that a deal will get done should provide some support for the Treasury market.

Tad Rivelle, a portfolio manager at Hotchkis & Wiley, said the markets ought to be wary this year in view of last year's rally. He said that the market has priced in not only a budget pact, but also an economy that is "slip-sliding into recession" and well-behaved inflation.

Gary Schlossberg, a Wells Fargo Bank economist, said the focus this week would be the economy.

Mr. Schlossberg said that if any movement occurs on the budget, it would be closer to the Jan. 26 deadline, and in the meantime, traders would turn their attention to the statistics.

He added that the bond market was still supported by a belief in some quarters that the economy is slowing.

But other analysts say the figures this week are too old to have much impact on Treasury prices. The reports include November housing starts Tuesday, the October trade deficit Wednesday and revised third-quarter gross domestic product Friday.

The numbers "will have to be fairly surprising to get the market's attention," said Bill Griggs, a managing director at Griggs & Santow Inc.

Beijing Set To Raise Crop Price

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China plans to raise the prices it pays farmers for grain and cotton to maintain the momentum in agricultural output after a record grain harvest last year, according to official reports Sunday.

"The Chinese government plans to increase its grain and cotton purchase prices this year to keep the rates abreast with the market," the China Daily Business Weekly said.

The report gave no indication of the size of the increase or when it would be implemented.

Among 1995's economic achievements was a record grain harvest of more than 460 million tons, exceeding the target of 455 million tons, officials have said.

An official said last month that the government would need to raise the state purchase price for rice, wheat and corn by 30 percent in 1996 as an incentive to farmers, who are turning fields over to more lucrative crops.

Agriculture has become a weak link in China's economy. Beijing held down grain prices in 1995 after they skyrocketed in 1994 to become the main factor behind a retail inflation rate of more than 20 percent. A ban on price rises helped to rein in the inflation rate to 14.8 percent last year.

The government is also considering measures to raise output of grain and cotton.

The World Bank plans to assist China by granting $2 billion to develop its agriculture sector this year, according to officials quoted by the China Daily on Sunday.

Separately, China became a net importer of cotton for the first time last year because of growth in the clothing industry, the China Daily said.

At the end of September, cotton yarn exports totaled 90,200 tons, while imports were 112,900 tons, according to customs data. Analysts expect the 1995 deficit to be 40,000 tons. *(Reuters, Knight-Ridder, AFP)*

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Jan. 15-19

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Bombay:** Global Conference on Indian Trade and Investment organized by All-India Association of Industries. Jan. 16 to Jan. 17. **New Delhi:** India Garments Fair, organized by the Apparel Export Promotion Council. Jan. 17 to Jan. 19.	**Basel:** Roche Holding AG and Sandoz AG are expected to release full-year 1995 sales figures. **Vevey, Switzerland:** Nestlé SA expected to release full-year 1995 sales figures.	**Bogota:** Colombia releases quarterly unemployment figures. **Highland Park, Michigan:** Chrysler Corp. to report earnings. **Toronto:** "Project Finance for Mining in the Emerging Markets" conference. Jan. 17 to Jan. 18.
Monday Jan. 15	**Taipei:** Central Bank of China releases foreign exchange reserves balance as of Nov. 30. **Kuala Lumpur:** Sime Darby Bhd. holds special shareholders meeting to consider purchase of a stake in United Malayan Banking Corp.	**Bern:** Swiss producer and import price index for December. **Bonn:** Postal & Telecommunications Ministry may present report on sale of Deutsche Postbank AG. **London:** Producer price index for December.	**Marginha, Brazil:** American Seminar on Coffee meets. **Washington:** Venezuela and International Monetary Fund negotiate over a $3 billion loan.
Tuesday Jan. 16	**Tokyo:** George Soros, chief investment officer of Soros Fund Management and Soros Realty Inc., speaks on investment strategy at Tokyo Kaikan; November machinery orders; 1995 and December wholesale price indexes.	**Copenhagen:** October current accounts and trade balance. **Rome:** November non-European Union trade, October EU trade. **Voorburg, Netherlands:** November retail sales; unemployment rate for October-December period.	**New York:** Johnson Redbook research service releases its weekly survey of total sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores. **Washington:** November housing starts; crop production.
Wednesday Jan. 17	**Sydney:** November export price index; Westpac Melbourne Institute releases January consumer sentiment index. **Wellington:** *Inflation figures for* the fourth quarter of 1995.	**Amsterdam:** European monetary union, organized by ABN Amro Bank NV. **London:** December public- sector *borrowing requirement.* **Voorburg, Netherlands:** Consumer price index for 1995.	**Mexico City:** December's unemployment rate. **Ottawa:** December's composite leading indicator report. **Washington:** *Trade deficit in* goods and services for October; December industrial output.
Thursday Jan. 18	**Bangkok:** Siam Food Products PLC holds shareholders' meeting to discuss land sale; Phoenix Pulp & Paper PLC's dividend payment date for fourth quarter of 1995. **Sydney:** Reserve Bank of Australia's January economic bulletin.	**Frankfurt:** Bundesbank policy council meets. **London:** December retail price index and retail sales figures. **Paris:** French third-quarter gross domestic product; October balance of payments.	**Washington:** Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; Federal Reserve Board reports weekly money supply. **Ottawa:** November monthly manufacturing report; January's economic observer report.
Friday Jan. 19	**Bangkok:** Bank of Thailand sells 1 billion baht of one-month notes and 500 million baht of three-month notes at weekly auction. **Tokyo:** November revised industrial production figures; 1995 and December money supply figures.	**Copenhagen:** December consumer prices. **London:** January financial statistics released; December motor vehicle production figures. **Paris:** November industrial production.	**Washington:** Commerce Department reports second of three estimates of economic growth for the third quarter; November new home sales and housing completions. **Mexico City:** Industrial production index for October.

Taiwan Studies Direct China Ties

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — Taiwan is planning to set up special zones where businesses can operate direct air and shipping links with China in a move aimed at improving relations between the two countries, according to weekend press reports.

The Council for Economic Planning and Development is studying the zones, which would bypass current restrictions against direct transportation links with the mainland.

LOCKHEED: *Culture Clash*

Continued from Page 11

its niches — combat jets, rockets, missiles, satellites, defense electronics, military communications and information systems — some analysts estimate the company will secure $1 of every $4 the U.S. military spends into the 21st century.

"They're so well positioned for the future they can't miss out in that bonanza," said Loren Thompson, a defense specialist at the Alexis de Tocqueville Institution, a moderately conservative think tank. "They're going to ride that policy escalator right up in terms of revenues."

"The deal achieves the vertical integration that I'd become convinced the Defense Department needed," Mr. Schwartz said. "It's a case of bigness being goodness."

The transaction can only cause unease at Lockheed Martin's competitors, such as McDonnell Douglas Corp., Hughes Electronics Corp., Raytheon Co., Boeing Co. and even Northrop Grumman Corp., which two weeks ago announced its own acquisition of Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s defense electronics division for $3 billion.

Mr. Augustine, Mr. Tellep and their team of managers have become experienced at overseeing defense mergers. But the Loral deal may be the trickiest of all, industry analysts say, because of the relative autonomy Mr. Schwartz granted to his widely dispersed divisions.

Mr. Schwartz, 70, a Wall Street accountant and dealmaker, knew little about military contracting in 1972 when he met a friend for lunch in a midtown Manhattan restaurant to offer advice on saving the floundering Loral from insolvency. Fascinated, Mr. Schwartz soon took over the manufacturer of toy soldiers and wire products, selling off most of its divisions but keeping a defense electronics unit in the Bronx.

Within a year he was buying other military contractors, and over the next two decades he snapped up a number of businesses from larger companies that had lost interest in being military contractors.

"His style of decentralization and granting autonomy is very successful," said John Harbison, vice president of consultants Booz-Allen & Hamilton Inc. "He bought underperforming assets with 4 percent to 5 percent returns and said, 'Make a 9 percent return by Dec. 31, or you won't be a manager Jan. 1.' The result is 9 percent returns across the board."

Mr. Schwartz has made no effort to create a "Loral way," or even to spur much communication among his divisions. Most of the units have their own health-care programs, computer and telecommunications systems, research and development labs, payroll and accounting departments.

So Mr. Augustine, according to defense industry analysts and executives at both firms, will be caught in two opposing currents. First, he will want to reduce inefficiencies at Loral by establishing common "back office" functions and inducting them into Lockheed Martin, to inspire communication and sharing of skills among divisions.

But Mr. Augustine must be careful not to quash entrepreneurial spirit — even as he lays off thousands and closes some facilities, industry specialists said.

Coke Restructures Along Global Lines

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Coca-Cola Co. has announced a shift in its world view, downgrading its U.S. business to part of one of six international units in a restructuring that analysts said was the first for a major consumer-products company.

"The labels 'international' and 'domestic,' which adequately described our business structure in the past, no longer apply," Roberto C. Goizueta, Coke's chairman and chief executive, said.

A spokesman said the move was administrative and had no financial impact. Headquarters will stay in Atlanta.

NET: *An Unexplored Territory*

Continued from Page 11

who had used the Internet within the previous 3 months. The 36 million number came from counting people who had access through subscriptions of friends or family.

Find used a tighter screen. The company asked each household how many family members currently used the Internet, and then required each Internet user to name an Internet application other than electronic mail — accessing a Usenet group or the Web, for example — to be counted as a user.

Tom Miller, who headed Find's survey team, said the Nielson survey approached the Internet as if it were a mass medium like television, in which the key measure is the "potential" audience that has access to the medium and is therefore reachable through advertising.

"The reality is that people use the Internet more like the yellow pages than like a television set," said Mr. Miller.

Tom Dubois, director of Nielson Interactive Services, says different methodologies make comparisons difficult. But he said a high dropout rate among Internet users could partly explain the difference in the Find and Nielson numbers.

Mr. Dubois said Nielson also may have done a better job tracking down college-age and other young users not easily identified in a typical telephone survey.

Internet address: CyberScape@iht-lib.demon.co.uk

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Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

The shareholders of GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND (in liquidation) (the "Fund") are hereby convened to an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held at 69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg on 24 January, 1996 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. To hear the report of the liquidator.
2. To appoint an auditor to the liquidation in accordance with article 151 of the Luxembourg law of 10th August 1915 on commercial companies.

Resolutions will be passed with the consent of a simple majority of the shares represented at the meeting.

Proxy cards are available at the registered office of the Fund.

Bearer shareholders are requested to deposit their shares at Banque Internationale à Luxembourg at least 3 clear days prior to the date of the meeting.

Luxembourg, 6th January, 1996.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

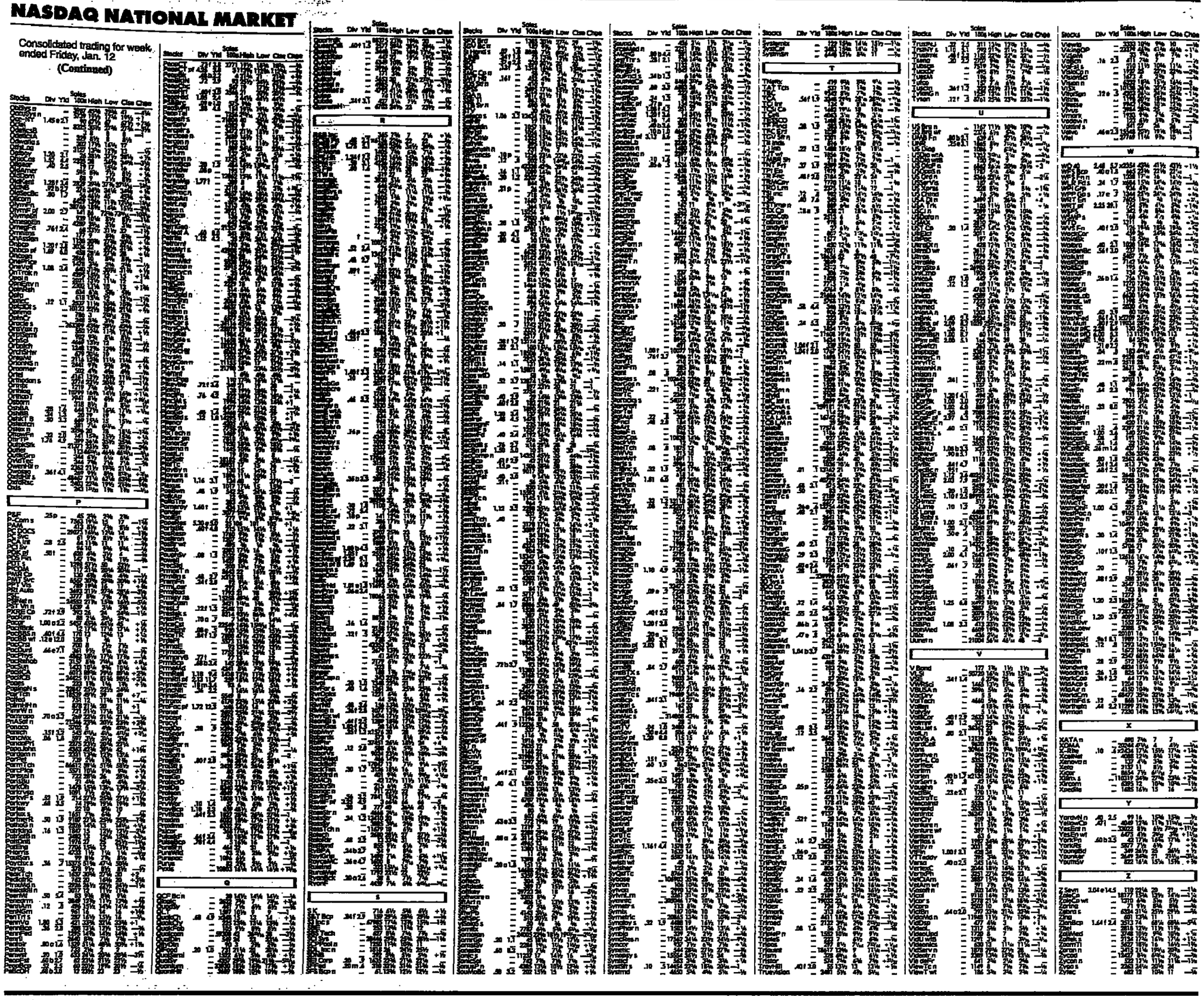
Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 12

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Cls	Chge
A							
AFlus			2756	11¼	10½	11	-⅛
AAON	1.231		181	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
ABC Bcs	.40	7.8	241	15	14	14½	-½
ABC Rail			6651	21¼	17½	18½	-2½
ABR Inf s			1135	44	38	41	-3
ABS	.20	6.7	7208	3	1⅝	1⅝	-⅜
ABT Bld			1890	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅝
ASC Co			2697	24⅝	22½	23½	-1½
ACT Mfg n			535	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+⅝
ACT Net n			4822	16½	12½	12½	-1½
AdamSR n			1111	7	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
ADCTel s			51949	24⅝	20½	22½	-1½
ADESys n			2212	16½	14⅝	15½	-⅛
ADFlex			15714	23⅝	16	18½	-4⅝
AEL			4292	23½	22½	23½	-½
AEP Ind			491	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
AER En			1394	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
AES Chn			1173	8½	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
AES Co			4080	23⅝	21⅝	21⅝	-1⅝
AFC Cbl			329	13⅝	12½	13	-⅛
AG Asc n			1304	14½	13½	13½	-½
AHealth n			1264	6⅝	5	5	-⅝
AAL Co n			1458	12⅝	10⅝	11	-1⅝
AMXCo n			361	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅝
AHS s			199	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+⅝
APACT n			5740	34⅝	26⅝	29⅝	-4½
APS Hld			15457	18	14⅝	15⅝	-6½
ABI Net			207	2½	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
ABVLin n			2133	12½	11½	11½	-⅝
ASB Fin n	.30	1.9	116	16	16	16	
ASAL Ltn			7467	45	37⅝	42	-⅝
AST			6511	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅝
ATC Env			1594	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+⅛
ATC Enc			126	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
ATS Med			8896	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
ATS M wt			1672	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
AW A			159	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
AlamRt B	.10	5	838	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅝
Aarenkrl	.04	2	30	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+⅝
AscheT			1031	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅝
Asche wt			173	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅝
Abacon n			2833	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
Abbous			1115	7	4⅝	6½	-⅝
AbbreSB	.40	2.4	x101	17½	17	17	-½
Abbond			243	14⅝	13	13½	-1⅝
AbleTel			2345	7⅝	6½	6½	-⅝
Abrams			1161	19	17⅝	18⅝	+⅝
Abrtsis			161	2½	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
Abselle			821	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+⅝
AcadIr			3135	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+⅝
AlphaBrd			4782	44⅝	41	42⅝	-⅝
AlphaIr			2568	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅝
AlpGlo			10434	2	1⅝	1⅝	-⅝
Alteon			10641	13	11⅝	12⅝	-⅝
Altera s			93460	52⅝	43½	50⅝	+⅝
AltResc s			2557	29⅝	24	25½	-1⅝
Altron s			21102	9⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-1⅝
Amdl			6196	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
Ambanc n			58	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+⅝
Ambar			3010	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅝
Ambin n			1739	16½	14⅝	15⅝	-⅝
Amcol Int	.28	1.7	1239	17½	16½	16½	-⅝
Amcor	1.16e	4.3	30	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+⅝
AmerCO	.51e	2.6	2612	20	19½	20	+⅝
AmerLink			1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅝
Ameriona	.48	3.8	84	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅝
AFFP	1.60	12	251	29	27	27	-⅝
AmFin	1.36	12.7	718	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅝
AFTxE	.54	8.3	1108	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅝
AFTxE2	.75	8.4	151	9	8⅝	8⅝	-⅝
AmgOrt s			11737	38	32⅝	35⅝	-⅝
AlbgNV s			353	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	-1
AlbgNV n			77	7⅝	7	7	-1
AlbgPr	.80	3.4	1319	23½	22½	23½	-⅝
ABrlc	.76	2.1	3437	39⅝	35⅝	35⅝	-3⅝
AmBiogn			744	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AmBusS			3026	19⅝	18	18	-1
AClaim			140	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
ACigVey			1459	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AmFin n			984	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅝
AEcoIO			1469	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
AmFrnz	.10	3.3	80	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
AmEduc			349	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅝
AmFH	.28	2.6	1018	11⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅝
AmFm	1.06	3.0	315			35⅝	-⅝
AmFrgnt			4952	13⅝	11	12½	+1⅝
AGreet	.64	2.4	2299	28	26⅝	26⅝	-⅝
AHome			3291	10	8⅝	9⅝	-⅝
AHomPat			802	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	-⅝
AHomSt			102	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
AmInst	.30	2.9	16	11⅝	10	10⅝	-⅝
AmInPwt			1933	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
AmInPl			1441	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
AmLife pf	2.16	9.2	223	24⅝	23½	23½	-⅝
AmLck			1	10	10	10	
AMS			2311	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+⅝
AmMbSat			4088	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	-1⅝
ANotBcs			958	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
AnTns	2.52f	3.9	520	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝	+⅝
AmOilRv			1023	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅝
AOxcal n			2424	47½	43	46	-1⅝
AmPac			1416	7⅝	2	2	-⅝
AmPrG			5060	9	7⅝	8½	+⅝
APwrCnv			25391	10	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
ARadio n			1298	27⅝	25	25	-⅝
ARacr	.25	4.1	616	6½	6⅛	6⅛	-⅝
AmSdRz			7961	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+⅝
ASensrs			1095	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
ASoft			1695	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AStudio	.08	4.9	627	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅝
AmSuper			1227	15	13⅝	14	
AmTele			2261	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	-⅝
ATravel			822	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AVoice			73	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AmWate			323	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
AWood			132	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅝
AmWrhse			4732	26⅝	24⅝	26⅝	+1⅝
Amerin n			1159	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	-⅝
AmrHtn n			600	4⅝	4	4⅝	-⅝
AmerCos			318	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅝
AmerWst			6135	29⅝	27⅝	29⅝	+⅝
Ames wt			1274	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	-⅝
AmesDS			56	10	9	9⅝	-⅝
Amfed	.28	3	5229	11⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
Amgen s			40	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	-⅝
AmgenPhy			867	19⅝	18	19	-⅝
AmOrn	.52a	1.3	1153	4	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
AllJeans			867	19⅝	18	19	-⅝
AllGam			17004	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	-⅝
AlsonPh			54520	11	8½	9⅝	-⅝
AlbCo	.48	1.9	88	25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅝
AlbBsh	.36	5.1	121	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	-⅝
AlbAdv			274	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AlbCoC	1.68f	9.3	994	19	18⅝	18⅝	-⅝
AlbCo	1.20f	8.9	1291	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅝
AlbCo pf	1.78e	10.5	785	17⅝	16⅝	17	-⅝
AlbCo	1.20f	8.9	312	14⅝	14	14⅝	-⅝
AlbrdCo	.48	1.7	2468	28	26⅝	28	+1⅝
AlbrdPrd			264	16⅝	16	16⅝	-⅝
AlbHldg			307	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅝
AlcLife	.20f	1.7	19	12⅝	11	12⅝	+⅝
AlchWste			677	7⅝	6⅝	7	-⅝
AlstFn			375	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
Altrists			161	2½	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
Alsthe			821	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+⅝
AlphaTch			3135	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+⅝
AlphaBrd			4782	44⅝	41	42⅝	-⅝
AlphaIr			2568	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅝
AlpGlo			10434	2	1⅝	1⅝	-⅝
Alteon			10641	13	11⅝	12⅝	-⅝
Altera s			93460	52⅝	43½	50⅝	+⅝
AltResc s			2557	29⅝	24	25½	-1⅝
Altron s			21102	9⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-1⅝
Amdl			6196	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
Ambanc n			58	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+⅝
Ambar			3010	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅝
Ambin n			1739	16½	14⅝	15⅝	-⅝
Amcol Int	.28	1.7	1239	17½	16½	16½	-⅝
Amcor	1.16e	4.3	30	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+⅝
AmerCO	.51e	2.6	2612	20	19½	20	+⅝
AmerLink			1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅝
Ameriona	.48	3.8	84	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅝
AFFP	1.60	12	251	29	27	27	-⅝
AmFin	1.36	12.7	718	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅝
AFTxE	.54	8.3	1108	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅝
AFTxE2	.75	8.4	151	9	8⅝	8⅝	-⅝
AmgOrt s			11737	38	32⅝	35⅝	-⅝
AlbgNV s			353	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	-1
AlbgNV n			77	7⅝	7	7	-1
AlbgPr	.80	3.4	1319	23½	22½	23½	-⅝
ABrlc	.76	2.1	3437	39⅝	35⅝	35⅝	-3⅝
AmBiogn			744	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AmBusS			3026	19⅝	18	18	-1
AClaim			140	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
ACigVey			1459	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AmFin n			984	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅝
AEcoIO			1469	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
AmFrnz	.10	3.3	80	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
AmEduc			349	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅝
AmFH	.28	2.6	1018	11⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅝
AmFm	1.06	3.0	315			35⅝	-⅝
AmFrgnt			4952	13⅝	11	12½	+1⅝
AGreet	.64	2.4	2299	28	26⅝	26⅝	-⅝
AHome			3291	10	8⅝	9⅝	-⅝
AHomPat			802	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	-⅝
AHomSt			102	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
AmInst	.30	2.9	16	11⅝	10	10⅝	-⅝
AmInPwt			1933	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
AmInPl			1441	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
AmLife pf	2.16	9.2	223	24⅝	23½	23½	-⅝
AmLck			1	10	10	10	
AMS			2311	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+⅝
AmMbSat			4088	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	-1⅝
ANotBcs			958	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
AnTns	2.52f	3.9	520	65⅝	64⅝	65⅝	+⅝
AmOilRv			1023	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅝
AOxcal n			2424	47½	43	46	-1⅝
AmPac			1416	7⅝	2	2	-⅝
AmPrG			5060	9	7⅝	8½	+⅝
APwrCnv			25391	10	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
ARadio n			1298	27⅝	25	25	-⅝
ARacr	.25	4.1	616	6½	6⅛	6⅛	-⅝
AmSdRz			7961	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+⅝
ASensrs			1095	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
ASoft			1695	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AStudio	.08	4.9	627	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅝
AmSuper			1227	15	13⅝	14	
AmTele			2261	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	-⅝
ATravel			822	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AVoice			73	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AmWate			323	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
AWood			132	6⅝	6½	6½	-⅝
AmWrhse			4732	26⅝	24⅝	26⅝	+1⅝
Amerin n			1159	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	-⅝
AmrHtn n			600	4⅝	4	4⅝	-⅝
AmerCos			318	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅝
AmerWst			6135	29⅝	27⅝	29⅝	+⅝
Ames wt			1274	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	-⅝
AmesDS			56	10	9	9⅝	-⅝
Amfed	.28	3	5229	11⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
Amgen s			40	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	-⅝
AmgenPhy			867	19⅝	18	19	-⅝
AmOrn	.52a	1.3	1153	4	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
AllJeans			867	19⅝	18	19	-⅝
AllGam			1153	4	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
AlsonPh			17004	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	-⅝
AlbCo	.48	1.9	54520	11	8½	9⅝	-⅝
AlbBsh	.36	5.1	88	25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅝
AlbAdv			121	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	-⅝
AlbCoC	1.68f	9.3	274	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AlbCo	1.20f	8.9	994	19	18⅝	18⅝	-⅝
AlbrdCo	.48	1.7	1291	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅝
AlbrdPrd			785	17⅝	16⅝	17	-⅝
AlbHldg			312	14⅝	14	14⅝	-⅝
AlcLife	.20f	1.7	2468	28	26⅝	28	+1⅝
AlchWste			264	16⅝	16	16⅝	-⅝
AlstFn			307	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅝
Altrists			19	12⅝	11	12⅝	+⅝
Alsthe			677	7⅝	6⅝	7	-⅝
ArrowTrn			375	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
Artsh			161	2½	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
ArbsIG			821	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+⅝
Aerkinn			10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅝

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Cls	Chge
Asonte			3161	7⅝	5⅝	6⅝	-⅝
AstraZ s			107636	38⅝	28⅝	38	-2⅝
AstroEm n			1546	15	13⅝	14	-⅝
Astro			1119	15⅝	14	14	-⅝
Asworth			3271	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AspecTTs			10843	23⅝	20⅝	23⅝	-1⅝
AspenBs	.20	1.5	379	14⅝	13⅝	14	-⅝
AspenTc			12005	20⅝	11½	20⅝	+6⅝
AssBnc s	1.08	2.8	365	39½	38	38	-1½
AssGoA			697	19½	18⅝	19	-⅝
AssGoB			486	19⅝	18⅝	18½	-⅝
Astec n			1040	21½	21	21	-½
Astec			2081	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
AstorFd	.80	1.8	3426	45⅝	44⅝	45	-⅝
AstroMe	.12	1.3	159	9⅝	9	9⅝	-⅝
Astron			149	3⅝	3½	3⅝	-⅝
Astrosy			34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
AsysTch			2378	34½	27	30	-3⅝
AtchGsf			194	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	-⅝
Athena			14465	13⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-1⅝
Athey			10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅝
Atkinsn	2.00e	19.9	50	10⅝	9½	10⅝	+⅝
Atlam			200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
AtlCstAir			2651	10⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅝
AtlGulf			574	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅝
AtlsAir	.34	1.5	15640	23⅝	22½	23⅝	-⅝
AtlTele			146	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅝
AttsAir n			635	14⅝	13⅝	14	-⅝
Atmos s			11590	23⅝	18⅝	22⅝	-⅝
AtrpSfS s			3869	36½	33½	34½	-1½
Attrit			1381	7⅝	7½	7½	-⅝
AtwdOc			703	25⅝	24½	24⅝	-⅝
AuBon			2108	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-½
AuraSy			13726	5⅝	4½	4½	-1⅝
Auspex			11744	17½	15½	15⅝	-⅝
Autdnz			757	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Autocam	1.29f		138	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-1
Autodesk	.24	.8	x28897	13⅝	28	29½	-⅝
Autolmu			6637	13	11⅝	12⅝	-⅝
Autotote			1706	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
Avant n			6023	17½	14½	15	-2⅝
Avatar			197	35	32⅝	34⅝	-⅝
Avecor			1013	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	-⅝
Avert			81	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+⅝
AvisTch			1451	19⅝	17⅝	18⅝	-⅝
AvondFn			165	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅝
AvnSte			1480	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅝
AzcMi	.02e	2	409	5	4⅝	4⅝	-⅝
B							
BCB Fin	.20b	1.5	32	13½	13	13½	
BCT Int			244	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
BDMint n			3705	29⅝	26⅝	29⅝	+1⅝
BE Aero			3165	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	-⅝
BESem n			1921	13	12⅝	12⅝	-⅝
BETel	.08	.1	500	7⅝	6⅝	7	-⅝
BFEnt			9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅝
BGS Sys			1216	14⅝	13	13⅝	-⅝
BHA	.12	.9	1091	13⅝	12⅝	13	-⅝
BHC Fncl	.12c	.9	75	14⅝	13⅝	14	-⅝
BHI Cp	.36e	2.3	1200	16	15⅝	16	-⅝
BI Inc			756	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅝
BISYS			3669	31⅝	30⅝	31	-⅝
BMC Sem			9637	13	11⅝	12⅝	-⅝
BMC Sl s			1706	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
BMC Wst			6023	17½	14½	15	-2⅝
BMJ	.30f	2.3	197	35	32⅝	34⅝	-⅝
BNC n			64	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
BNH			588	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
BPI Prg			876	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
BSABCp s	.80	3.3	498	23½	21½	24⅝	-1⅝
BT Fin	1.28f	3.3	1737	39⅝	37⅝	38⅝	-⅝
BT Shp			705	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	-⅝
BTG Inc			4305	7⅝	5⅝	6⅝	-⅝
BTU Int			484	18	16½	17½	-⅝
BWIP	.44	2.6	9356	45⅝	41⅝	41⅝	-⅝
Babyst s			5225	54	50⅝	51⅝	-⅝
BackInt			5701	10	9⅝	9⅝	-1
BackBay			40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-1
BakerP	.20	1.3	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Bally			5539	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
BakerJ	.68	1.3	x1164	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅝
BaldwLy			13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅝
BaldLyB	.32	1.9	26	17⅝	17	17	-⅝
BokPfo			105	12⅝	12½	12⅝	-⅝
Ballard n			502	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅝
BallSgn			3134	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅝
BallyTol n			31769	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-1⅝
BallysSr			507	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅝
BallysWt			10	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅝
Baltek			6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅝
BanPon	1.20	3.1	276	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+⅝
BaxPn pf	2.09	7.8	842	27½	26⅝	26⅝	-⅝
BCOne pfC	3.50	5.4	267	64⅝	62	64½	-⅝
BndSpOK	.32f	1.6	134	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	-⅝
BncGuat			1220	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅝
BnchSOH	1.00f	3.4	11	31	29⅝	29⅝	-⅝
Bancorp			62	3	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
BkNEnt s	.25f	1.1	6709	22⅝	21	22	
BncCT	.76f	2.2	30	18	17⅝	18	-⅝
BcSouS	.48	2.2	1176	22½	21⅝	22⅝	-⅝
BandWI	.96	8.0	443	13	11⅝	12	
Bando pl	1.91	8.1	84	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝	-⅝
BkWest n	.28	1.3	730	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	-⅝
BcMcA n	.32f	2.5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-⅝
BkGrnd	.48	1.7	x131	29	24	29	
BnkNH	.22	1.3	218	41⅝	39	41⅝	-⅝
BnkAtl s	.22	1.3	1348	18⅝	16	16⅝	-1⅝
BnkUld			126	7⅝	6½	6½	-⅝
BnkUl pf	.90	7.8	46	10½	9⅝	10⅝	-⅝
BkUF pf	.90	8.8	32	10½	10⅝	10⅝	-⅝
BankersCo	.56	3.4	x1039	18⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-1⅝
BnkFst	.40	2.2	1964	28½	25⅝	28½	+2⅝
Bkrm	.92	2.7	164	35	33½	35½	-⅝
Banta	.44f	1.5	3199	46	42	43⅝	-⅝
BarryS.2			313	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
BarrRT	.40	9.7	x245	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅝
BarryNSr			16477	11	9⅝	10	-⅝
Barnstbl	.16	1.3	1931	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅝
Barr			613	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅝
BarrettB			303	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅝
Barry Jwl			1927	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
BsTOM			427	11⅝	11	11⅝	-⅝
BasPetr			83	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝	-⅝
BassLst			1740	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅝
BassPro	.80	2.1	3116	26⅝	23⅝	25⅝	-1⅝
BatTech			2300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅝
BayWnk s			35297	41⅝	35⅝	39⅝	-⅝
BayVar	.40	2.1	1633	20⅝	19	20	-⅝
BayEks	2.40	2.6	x14204	92⅝	88⅝	90⅝	-⅝
Bayport			453	14	13⅝	13⅝	-⅝
BeaCtl	.42	4.3	x201	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+⅝
BedBath			27532	36⅝	31⅝	35⅝	-⅝
BedRoBc	.36f	2.1	1203	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅝
BelFuse			2118	18	16⅝	16⅝	-⅝
BelSlk			488	34⅝	35⅝	35⅝	-⅝
BellCbl	.45	1.3	2091	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅝

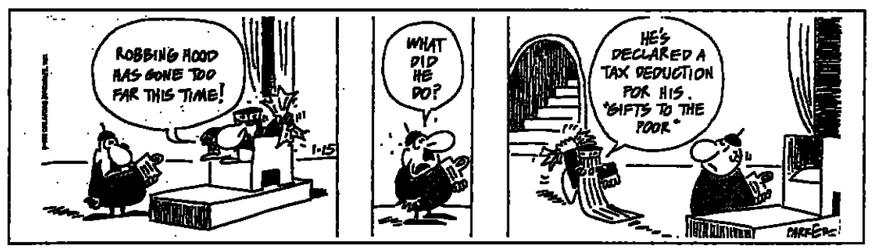
NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 12
(Continued)



DOONESBURY FLASHBACK

WIZARD of ID



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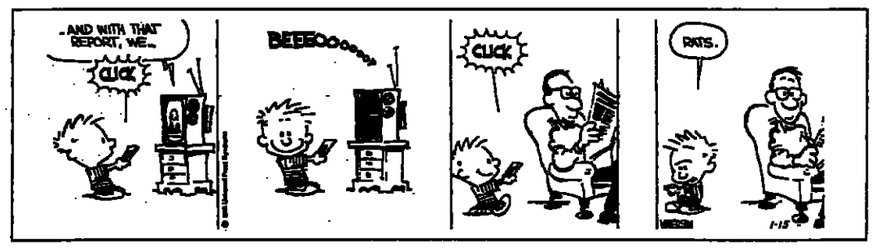
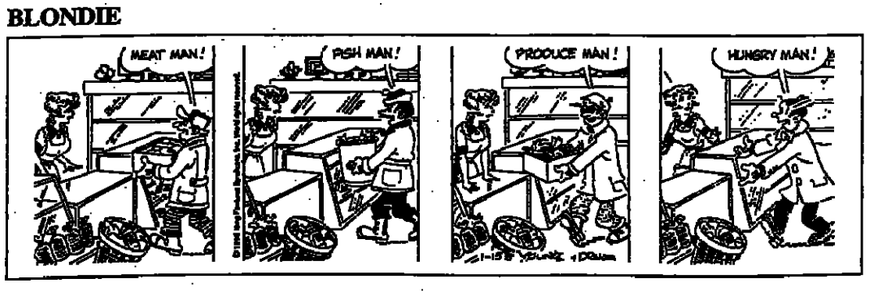
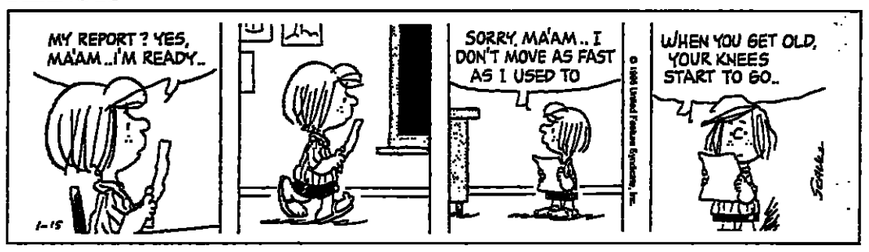


BEETLE BAILEY

BLONDIE

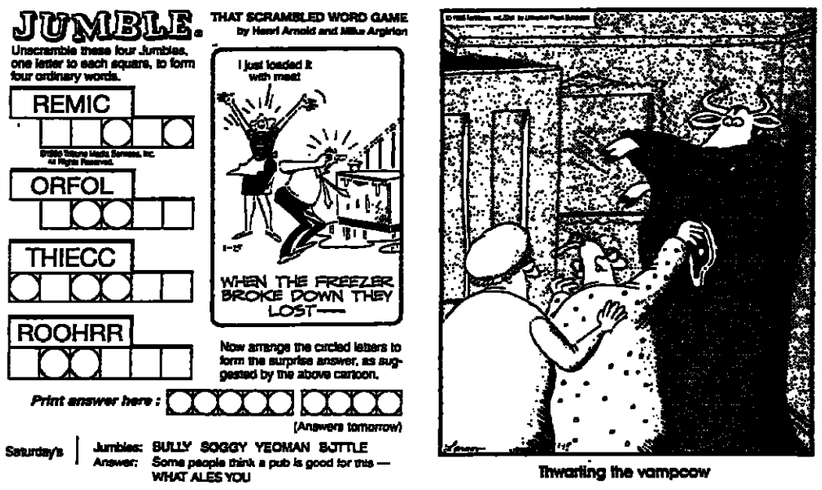


PEANUTS



GARFIELD

THE FAR SIDE



Thwarting the vampcow

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
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South Africa Joins the Party As Sport Helps Heal Wounds

International Herald Tribune

Vantage Point / Rob Hughes

I defy anyone who has witnessed Nelson Mandela's new South Africa to think of sport as a trivial pursuit.

Over the past few days we have seen just how much this inspired president trusts in athletes, just how essential rugby, cricket and perhaps most of all soccer are to helping a country that has been isolated from international sport for 30 years break the patterns of apartheid.

On Saturday, when the 20th African Cup of Nations — and the first South Africa has been allowed to play — kicked off in Johannesburg, the president was among his people.

He wore, as he did when the Springbok team won rugby's World Cup last year, a replica shirt of the team's captain. In a country short on education and on television sets, this is more than political popularism.

It is a symbol of Mandela's belief in the classlessness, the colornessness and the unifying quality of games.

South Africa plays, as it always did, to win. Its nationalism matches that of other countries. But Saturday was unforgettable even for those of us who have experienced sport in almost every country.

It began seven hours before the game. Soweto is not far from the First National Bank Stadium in Soccer City where South Africa was to open the tournament against Cameroon. Hundreds, perhaps thousands were walking to the grounds.

They left behind the inner city and its violence. They walked with expectation, with joy. They had no tickets; national radio broadcast in the morning that fewer than 40,000 people — half the stadium's capacity — had purchased tickets.

But before the opening ceremony there were many more people outside the stadium than there were seats inside. The police let them in, opened the gates in a way that is now taboo in Europe. There was heavy security, but no trouble.

By the time Mandela arrived by helicopter, the party was in full swing. "My African Dream, an end to the confusion," sang Vicky Samson. The stadium erupted with applause.

Somewhere, miles away in his other world, the president had been giving a stern warning to a rump Afrikaner political group whose attempt to revive privileges under minority rule, he said, "leave a bitter taste in my mouth."

It was bittersweet in the stadium, too. When the flags of what should be 16 nations were paraded, one was missing. Nigeria, the champion of the continent and among the best soccer nations on earth, was withheld from defending the trophy.

Nigeria's military ruler, General Sani Abacha, refused to send the team. An excuse relating to security guarantees was dismissed by FIFA, the governing body of soccer, which has no option but to extend a ban on Nigeria to the World Cup as well as all African competitions.

Once again, athletes are the pawns in political maneuverings. Abacha uses the players, sacrifices them like soldiers, for retribution against Mandela, who called for sanctions over Nigerian human rights abuses.

One young South African gave a cardboard riposte to the politicking. "Abacha is scared, so Nigeria didn't come," was his message.

Scared? By implication the fan was saying South Africa, the new football nation, will be the new champion. When the speeches were done, the emotion spent, the team performed with too much vigor and strength, too much confidence and belief, too much pace and relentless movement for Cameroon.

Once the pride of Africa, Cameroon is no longer the Indomitable Lion. The team arrived only 24 hours before the match, ill-prepared for the heat and altitude, a consequence of gathering players scattered with foreign clubs but also of disorder in a Cameroon soccer federation taken over by the government in June.

Cameroon has forgotten how to enjoy the game. South Africa is discovering it.

Phil Masinga was the hero, even though he was barely acclimatized after landing near his Sowetan home on Friday because Leeds United, his English club, demanded he play Wednesday.

Mike Wyllbow/Agence France-Presse

National pride starting young.

Masinga pleaded with his South African coach to leave him out. Clive Barker felt otherwise. "The first 24 hours after a long flight is the best time to play," he reasoned. "Jet lag and altitude affect you later."

So Masinga scored his country's first African Cup goal, the first of this stirring competition. He then assisted in two other goals — the last with a backheel as graceful and as instinctive as any Brazilian.

His headlines topped Mandela's on Sunday morning. But his part in the 3-0 victory for Bafana Bafana — The Boys as South Africa calls its team — was no more rapturously applauded by the overwhelmingly black crowd than the halftime appearance on the field of a bunch of white guys.

François Pienaar, captain of the Springbok rugby team, known as Amabokoboko, led his men toward the center circle with a banner. Black words on a white cloth, it read:

"One team, one country, Amabokoboko support Bafana Bafana."

Integration, carefully thought out but giving such clarity of meaning, was and is the core of the resurging sporting South Africa. A day later, the soccer team, eight of them black, shook the hands of the country's successful almost all-white cricket team.

Black game, white game, the human melting pot. There are many games to go. Zambia and Algeria fought to a cautious 0-0 tie, hitting the woodwork but missing their chances in Bloemfontein.

Then, Sunday evening, the new favorite, Ghana, showed how it should be done. Tony Yeboah, scorer of the goal of the month every month in England, rose maybe two feet off the ground and volleyed the ball with his left boot — crisply and venemously — into the Ivory Coast net. Yeboah happens to play in the same Leeds club as Masinga; he keeps the Sowetan out of the first team.

But if Yeboah is hot at the moment, there is a Ghanian who has a longer claim to greatness. Abede Pele is reaching the veteran stage but his goal, the second and concluding strike against Ivory Coast, was a masterpiece: proof that pace still stays with him and that audacity to turn and shoot from "impossible" angles remains his act.

So with Ghana around, perhaps South Africa is not destined to win this Cup. Then again, we said that of the rugby boys. Nelson Mandela told them they could do it; I don't imagine the president being any less prominent in inspiring Bafana Bafana.

Mykel Nicolaou/Agence France-Presse

South Africa's Philemon Masinga cutting around Cameroon's Bahanac Song in Johannesburg on Sunday.

Ajax Suffers First Loss in Two Years

Reuters

Ajax Amsterdam, the Dutch and European champion, suffered its first Dutch league defeat in two years Sunday, falling 1-0 at Willem II Tilburg.

Ajax was last defeated on the final day of the 1993-94 league season — May 8,

WORLD SOCCER

1994 — also by Willem II Tilburg, 2-1. This time, Willem needed just one goal, scored in the 55th minute winner by Henry Van der Vegt.

AFRICA Four-time champion Ghana lived up to its billing as favorite with an impressive 2-0 defeat of Ivory Coast in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, in the African Nations' Cup on Sunday.

Goals in each half from European-based strikers Tony Yeboah and Abedi Pele Ayew gave the Black Stars their group D victory. Ghana's victory was its first against Ivory Coast in seven meetings since 1970.

Ivory Coast, which won the African Nations' Cup in 1992, was outclassed in the first half.

The opening goal came in the 20th minute after central defender Samuel Johnson produced an incisive burst down the left flank after shrugging off three tackles. His cross just found Yeboah on the edge of the penalty area. The Leeds United striker hammered home a left-foot shot from 15 meters (16.4 yards).

Early in the second half, Pele was denied a goal when goalie Alain Gouamene pulled off successive saves from point-blank range but Pele, twice Africa's Footballer of the Year, sealed the result in the 70th minute.

Earlier, Zambia and Algeria tied 0-0 in a group B match in Bloemfontein.

ITALY AC Milan, badly missing the finishing power of Liberia's George Weah, struggled to a 0-0 tie with Cremonese on Sunday. The result allowed Fiorentina, in second place in Serie A, to cut Milan's lead to one point.

With European footballer of the year Weah absent, playing for Liberia in the African Nations' Cup, Milan's attacking trio of Dejan Savicevic, Roberto Baggio and Marco Simone rarely looked capable of breaking the Cremonese defense.

Fiorentina took advantage, with a 2-1 win at home to Piacenza thanks to goals from Anselmo Robbiati, his third in three matches, and Francesco Baiano.

ENGLAND Newcastle United pulled nine points ahead of its nearest rivals at the top of the English premier league with a 1-0 victory at Coventry on Sunday.

Midfielder Steve Watson scored the only goal a minute before the interval when he pounced on a mistake by John Salako, skipped past a defender and slipped the ball under the goalkeeper.

Newcastle, with 51 points, is nine in front of Manchester United and 10 ahead of third-placed Tottenham.

SPAIN Compostela, in only its second season at the top level, leapfrogged into second place in the first division with a 2-1 home victory over Espanyol, which dropped to third.

Compostela has 42 points, seven fewer than leader Atletico Madrid, which tied 1-1 at Albacete on Saturday, and one more than Espanyol.

Espanyol, in second place before the game, looked tired after its 4-1 midweek drubbing of Real Madrid in the Spanish Cup.

Real, the defending league champion, fell 2-0 behind Zaragoza at home on Sunday but came back with two late goals to earn a point.

Despite the comeback, the 70,000 fans in the Santiago Bernabeu stadium hissed at the Real team at the end, and the result is bound to increase the pressure on coach Jorge Valdano.

UNITED STATES The United States survived a shock from a lively Trinidad and Tobago team to win its opening Gold Cup Group C game, 3-2.

Striker Joe-Max Moore scored the winning goal in the 53rd minute with a stunning shot into the top corner after a controversial free-kick was awarded against Trinidad's goalkeeper Ross Russell for stepping outside the penalty area with the ball.

Eric Wynalda, who plays for Bochum in Germany, scored the other two American goals.

The victory put the Americans on track for a semi-final match-up against Brazil, which beat Canada, 4-1, on Friday. Mexico is likely to top the third first-round group in the tournament organised by Concacaf, the umbrella soccer federation for North and Central America and the Caribbean.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	27	8	.771	—
New York	22	12	.647	4½
Washington	18	17	.514	9
Miami	16	18	.471	10½
Boston	14	21	.400	13
New Jersey	13	21	.382	13½
Philadelphia	7	26	.212	19
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Chicago	30	3	.909	—
Indiana	21	13	.617	9½
Cleveland	18	15	.545	12
Detroit	18	15	.545	12
Atlanta	17	17	.500	13½
Charlotte	17	18	.486	14
Milwaukee	12	22	.353	18½
Toronto	10	25	.286	21

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	24	9	.727	—
Houston	25	11	.694	½
Utah	22	12	.647	2½
Denver	16	20	.444	9½
Dallas	10	24	.294	14½
Minnesota	8	26	.235	16½
Vancouver	7	29	.194	18½
PACIFIC DIVISION				
Seattle	24	10	.706	—
Sacramento	20	12	.625	3
L.A. Lakers	19	17	.528	6
Portland	17	18	.486	7½
Golden State	16	19	.457	8½
Phoenix	14	18	.438	9
L.A. Clippers	15	21	.416	10

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Sacramento 12 27 22 27— 88
Washington 21 25 34 37—117
S: Grant 6-14 5-6 17, Marciulonis 3-6 4-6 12; W: Howard 12-16 5-6 29, Muresan 8-15 2-4 18. Rebounds—Sacramento 45 (Polynice 7), Washington 50 (Muresan 16). Assists—Sacramento 19 (Hurley 6), Washington 21 (B.Price 8).

New York 30 26 28 21—105
Boston 23 28 26 15— 92
N.Y.: Mason 9-15 3-7 21, Ewing 15-26 7-8 37; B: Radja 10-20 4-6 24, Fox 6-15 0-0 14. Rebounds—New York 54 (Ewing 13), Boston 57 (Montross, Radja 11). Assists—New York 22 (Starks 7), Boston 18 (Barros 6).

Philadelphia 23 25 21 38—107
New Jersey 14 13 27 26— 80
P: Alston 10-14 3-4 23, Maxwell 8-16 3-5 21; N.J.: Gilliam 6-16 6-6 18, Anderson 6-11 5-10 19. Rebounds—Philadelphia 61 (Alston, Weatherspoon 9), New Jersey 49 (Williams 8). Assists—Philadelphia 22 (Ruffin 6), New Jersey 18 (Edwards, Anderson, Childs 4).

Milwaukee 26 24 16 22— 88
Orlando 24 19 22 28— 93
M: Robinson 13-24 5-6 31, Baker 12-21 5-6 29; O: Scott 11-16 9-10 37, Hardaway 9-17 9-10 30. Rebounds—Milwaukee 49 (Robinson, Baker 11), Orlando 36 (Anderson 6). Assists—Milwaukee 22 (Douglas 9), Orlando 20 (Hardaway 5).

Cleveland 21 22 19 21— 83
Denver 23 22 23 22— 90
C: Ferry 7-13 0-0 15, Phills 7-17 0-0 17; D: D.Ellis 6-10 5-6 20, Mutombo 3-6 7-8 13. Rebounds—Cleveland 37 (Cage 11), Denver 45 (Mutombo 9). Assists—Cleveland 24 (Brandon 8), Denver 24 (Abdul-Rauf 6).

Dallas 31 32 26 35 16—140
Phoenix 28 29 43 24 6—130
D: Jones 10-14 2-2 22, Jackson 8-16 4-5 21, Kidd 9-14 14-14 33, Dumas 15-19 3-4 39; P: Finley 9-18 7-8 27, Perry 13-22 8-9 35, Tisdale 8-14 6-8 22. Rebounds—Dallas 47 (Jones 13), Phoenix 46 (Green 16). Assists—Dallas 37 (Kidd 16), Phoenix 31 (Perry 13).

San Antonio 23 27 25 26—101
Utah 24 22 21 27— 94
S.A.: Person 6-14 1-2 16, Robinson 8-17 12-12 28; U: Malone 9-24 5-9 23, Hornacek 10-17 7-7 27. Rebounds—San Antonio 56 (Robinson 15), Utah 49 (Malone 11). Assists—San Antonio 18 (Johnson 8), Utah 31 (Stockton 15).

Miami 27 28 22 12— 89
Seattle 28 25 31 29—113
M: Mourning 9-12 11-18 29, Coles 4-11 4-5 12; S: Kemp 10-12 7-7 27, Payton 8-15 2-5 22. Rebounds—Miami 46 (Mourning 8), Seattle 62 (Kemp 13). Assists—Miami 15 (Coles 6), Seattle 27 (McMillan 5).

Golden State 22 28 24 30—104
Vancouver 18 27 25 25— 95
G: Seikaly 6-12 7-11 19, Sprewell 10-19 4-7 25; V: B.Edwards 6-9 6-8 20, Gattison 8-11 1-2 17. Rebounds—Golden State 58 (Seikaly 16), Vancouver 46 (Reeves, Gattison 6). Assists—Golden State 24 (Hardaway 8), Vancouver 28 (Anthony 13).

Houston 20 33 30 17—100
L.A. Lakers 34 19 30 18—101
H: Olajuwon 9-19 6-12 24, Cassell 9-18 5-5 27; L.A.: Divac 6-11 12-15 25, E.Jones 9-18 2-3 23, Van Exel 10-19 0-0 20. Rebounds—Houston 43 (Elie, Olajuwon 8), Los Angeles 55 (Divac 11). Assists—Houston 28 (Cassell 10), Los Angeles 27 (Van Exel 11).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota 20 26 22 26— 94
Indiana 39 25 23 16—103
M: Gugliotta 8-22 4-6 20, Laettner 6-10 8-11 20; I: D.Davis 6-10 5-9 17, Miller 10-20 5-6 26. Rebounds—Minnesota 53 (Gugliotta 17), Indiana 53 (D.Davis 13). Assists—Minnesota 22 (Laettner 9), Indiana 21 (Jackson 9).

Washington 23 24 29 24—100
Toronto 33 27 27 19—106
W: Howard 9-20 4-7 22, Muresan 11-17 3-4 25; T: Miller 9-16 3-7 21, Stoudamire 12-22 2-2 29. Rebounds—Washington 57 (Wallace 12), Toronto 54 (Massenburg 11). Assists—Washington 18 (Howard 6), Toronto 25 (Stoudamire 11).

Chicago 29 25 44 22—120
Philadelphia 20 27 21 25— 93
C: Pippen 7-18 3-4 20, Jordan 18-28 7-7 48; P: Weatherspoon 8-13 4-4 20, Wright 9-16 4-4 22. Rebounds—Chicago 55 (Rodman 16), Philadelphia 42 (Thompson 9). Assists—Chicago 28 (Pippen 10), Philadelphia 21 (Ruffin 11).

Detroit 22 22 22 25— 91
New Jersey 20 19 21 28— 88
D: Hill 10-21 6-10 26, Houston 9-17 4-4 24; N.J.: Anderson 8-16 4-6 21, O'Bannon 6-15 3-4 16. Rebounds—Detroit 59 (Hill 13), New Jersey 70 (Williams 24). Assists—Detroit 21 (Hill 13), New Jersey 16 (Anderson, Fleming 5).

Boston 25 26 26 28—105
Atlanta 30 26 33 19—108
B: Fox 6-13 2-2 17, Radja 6-11 7-8 19; A: Augmon 9-13 3-3 21, Blaylock 8-15 0-0 20. Rebounds—Boston 49 (Radja 10), Atlanta 37 (Long 8). Assists—Boston 16 (Wesley 7), Atlanta 17 (Blaylock 9).

Sacramento 27 31 31 30—119
New York 23 31 28 29—111
S: W.Williams 9-16 5-5 26, B.Grant 9-14 7-7 25, Richmond 9-17 9-11 32; N.Y.: Ewing 11-19 6-9 29, Davis 6-12 2-2 18. Rebounds—Sacramento 48 (Polynice 11), New York 42 (Ewing 11). Assists—Sacramento 26 (Edney 10), New York 30 (Mason 7).

Orlando 30 24 33 18—105
San Antonio 33 29 25 19—106
O: Scott 9-19 5-5 27, Hardaway 10-15 10-13 35; S.A.: Person 9-16 2-2 25, Robinson 11-24 5-6 27, Del Negro 12-18 4-4 30. Rebounds—Orlando 44 (N.Anderson 10), San Antonio 50 (Robinson 14). Assists—Orlando 22 (Shaw 7), San Antonio 28 (Johnson 13).

Charlotte 25 27 23 28—103
Dallas 22 19 23 19— 83
C: Johnson 7-14 5-7 20, Curry 7-14 0-0 18; D: McCloud 6-16 3-4 18, Kidd 5-12 1-2 13. Rebounds—Charlotte 47 (Geiger 17), Dallas 55 (Meyer 11). Assists—Charlotte 24 (Johnson 7), Dallas 22 (Kidd 11).

Portland 35 36 23 24—118
Denver 28 23 26 40—117
P: C.Robinson 7-16 4-7 21, Strickland 9-14 7-10 26, Sabonis 9-13 3-5 22; D: D.Ellis 9-13 4-5 26, Abdul-Rauf 8-17 2-2 22, L.Ellis 10-17 1-2 22. Rebounds—Portland 45 (Sabonis 8), Denver 45 (Mutombo 9). Assists—Portland 33 (Strickland 16), Denver 30 (Abdul-Rauf 14).

Miami 21 20 12 12— 65
Vancouver 17 15 16 21— 69
M: Owens 6-17 5-8 17, Mourning 5-15 7-9 17; V: B.Edwards 0-7 8-8 8, Anthony 5-12 9-10 21. Rebounds—Miami 68 (Mourning 17), Vancouver 48 (Avent, Reeves, 7). Assists—Miami 14 (Coles, Gamble, Lenard 3), Vancouver 16 (B.Edwards, Anthony 3).

Houston 30 28 21 36—115
L.A. Clippers 20 18 34 32—104
H: Olajuwon 8-24 13-15 29, Drexler 8-16 11-12 32; L.A.: Vaught 7-13 4-6 19, Sealy 10-16 7-8 27. Rebounds—Houston 58 (Olajuwon 17), Los Angeles 48 (Vaught 10). Assists—Houston 17 (Elie, Olajuwon 4), Los Angeles 21 (Richardson 5).

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' basketball poll fared Saturday:

2, Kentucky (13-1) beat Tennessee 61-44. Next: at LSU, Tuesday; 4, Cincinnati (11-0) beat Marquette 91-70. Next: at Xavier, Ohio, Wednesday; 5, Georgetown (14-2) beat Miami 72-67. Next: at Notre Dame, Monday; 6, Connecticut (14-1) beat Providence 83-74. Next: vs. St. John's at Hartford, Wednesday.

7, Villanova (13-2) beat West Virginia 69-67. Next: at Seton Hall, Wednesday; 8, Wake Forest (10-1) beat Maryland 77-64. Next: vs. Richmond, Monday; 11, Iowa (13-3) lost to Wisconsin 80-71. Next: vs. No. 21 Illinois, Thursday; 12, Mississippi State (10-3) lost to Alabama 56-55. Next: vs. Mississippi, Wednesday.

13, Utah (11-3) beat Hawaii 82-46. Next: at San Diego State, Monday; 15, Virginia Tech (9-1) beat La Salle 71-55. Next: vs. Dayton, Thursday; 17, UCLA (11-3) beat California 93-73. Next: at Arizona State, Thursday; 19, Georgia (10-3) lost to Auburn 89-86. Next: vs. Florida, Wednesday; 20, Penn State (13-0) beat Northwestern 83-74, OT. Next: at No. 23 Michigan, Sunday, Jan. 21.

21, Illinois (11-5) lost to Indiana 85-71. Next: at No. 11 Iowa, Thursday; 22, Purdue (13-2) beat Minnesota 76-62. Next: vs. Indiana, Tuesday; 23, Michigan (13-4) beat Michigan State 76-54. Next: vs. No. 20 Penn State, Sunday, Jan. 21; 25, New Mexico (13-2) lost to Wyoming 61-58. Next: at Colorado State, Monday.

Major College Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Dartmouth 59, Columbia 57
Harvard 65, Cornell 47
Idaho St. 74, Idaho 57
Penn 74, Brown 71
Portland 97, St. Mary's, Cal. 86
Princeton 56, Yale 55
Santa Clara 72, Gonzaga 61

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

EAST

Bucknell 75, Army 37
Colgate 85, Holy Cross 67
Dartmouth 68, Cornell 57
Delaware 99, Northeastern 69
Drexel 88, Maine 70
Fairleigh Dickinson 77, Long Island U. 72
Harvard 72, Columbia 48
Hofstra 75, New Hampshire 56
Manhattan 71, St. Peter's 52
Navy 73, Lafayette 64
Niagara 74, Canisius 71
Penn 66, Yale 56
Pittsburgh 75, Notre Dame 65
Princeton 64, Brown 36
St. John's 86, Louisville 64
Temple 72, Duquesne 40
Towson St. 93, Boston U. 71

SOUTH

Ala.-Birmingham 64, St. Louis 55
American U. 91, William & Mary 80
Citadel 73, Tn.-Chattanooga 64
Coppin St. 92, Delaware St. 77
Fla. International 74, Mercer 73
Florida 81, South Carolina 69
Georgia Tech 91, W. Carolina 78
Louisiana Tech 76, Jacksonville 75
N. Carolina St. 71, Florida St. 65
New Orleans 79, Arkansas St. 70
Old Dominion 84, Richmond 69
Southern U. 113, Alabama St. 83
Virginia 77, Duke 66

MIDWEST

Bowling Green 84, Ohio U. 69
Detroit 76, Wis.-Milwaukee 59
Evansville 71, Indiana St. 67
Iowa St. 79, Oklahoma St. 71
Miami, Ohio 83, Akron 70
Missouri 92, George Washington 77
Southern Miss. 82, DePaul 67
Toledo 80, Kent 70
W. Michigan 75, Ball St. 71
Xavier, Ohio 74, Fordham 61

SOUTHWEST

Houston 76, Rice 74
Oklahoma 117, Nebraska 100, 3OT
Southern Meth. 68, Baylor 63
Texas 103, Texas Christian 88
Texas Tech 82, Texas A&M 54
Vanderbilt 80, Arkansas 73

FAR WEST

Boise St. 76, Idaho 72, OT
Colorado St. 66, Texas-El Paso 62
Gonzaga 81, St. Mary's, Cal. 71
Kansas St. 70, Colorado 57
Loyola Marymount 63, San Diego 56
Montana 84, Weber St. 77
Nevada 83, San Jose St. 64
San Diego St. 83, Brigham Young 76
San Francisco 56, Pepperdine 54
Santa Clara 86, Portland 66
UC Santa Barbara 60, New Mexico St. 56
UNLV 85, Long Beach St. 72
Utah St. 73, Pacific 71, 2OT
Washington 72, Oregon 69
Washington St. 76, Oregon St. 62

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	28	11	7	63	172	127
Florida	27	12	4	58	154	115
Philadelphia	23	12	9	55	152	113
Washington	20	18	4	44	119	109
Tampa Bay	18	17	7	43	123	143
New Jersey	18	21	4	40	107	109
N.Y. Islanders	11	22	8	30	119	153
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
Pittsburgh	27	13	3	57	215	144
Montreal	20	18	6	46	136	140
Boston	18	16	6	42	145	144
Buffalo	18	22	3	39	129	144
Hartford	15	23	5	35	109	135
Ottawa	8	33	1	17	97	170

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	31	9	3	65	161	93
Chicago	22	14	9	53	149	125
Toronto	22	16	7	51	143	131
St. Louis	18	18	7	43	115	116
Winnipeg	19	21	3	41	155	159
Dallas	11	20	10	32	110	138
PACIFIC DIVISION						
Colorado	23	13	7	53	168	121
Los Angeles	16	18	10	42	151	145
Vancouver	15	16	11	41	157	148
Calgary	15	22	7	37	125	140
Edmonton	15	23	6	36	117	173
Anaheim	15	25	5	35	126	152
San Jose	10	30	4	24	136	201

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 6, Pittsburgh 5
Detroit 3, Los Angeles 2
Chicago 3, Anaheim 0
Hartford 3, Winnipeg 2
Florida 6, Dallas 6
Calgary 3, Buffalo 1

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Rangers 4, Philadelphia 0
Boston 3, New Jersey 2
Detroit 4, Washington 2
Tampa Bay 4, Ottawa 1
San Jose 10, Pittsburgh 8
St. Louis 3, Montreal 3
Vancouver 5, Toronto 2
Edmonton 5, Buffalo 4, OT

SKIING

World Cup Results

MEN'S DOWNHILL

Results of Saturday's race in Kitzbuehel, Austria: 1, Guenther Mader, Austria, 1 minute 54.29 seconds; 2, Luc Alphand, France, 1:54.41; 3, Peter Runggaldier, Italy, 1:54.48; 4, Kristian Ghedina, Italy, 1:55.18; 5, Peter Rzehak, Austria, 1:55.40; 6, Rob Boyd, Canada, 1:55.75; 7, Werner Perathoner, Italy, 1:55.80; 8, Hans Knauss, Austria, 1:55.86; (tie), Patrick Ortlieb, Austria, 1:55.86; 10, Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 1:56.16

Downhill Standings: 1, Alphand, 343 points; 2, Mader, Austria, 244; 3, Lasse Kjus, Norway, 225; 4, Ortlieb, 207; 5, Xavier Gigandet, Switzerland, 175; 6, Roland Assinger, Austria, 146; 7, Runggaldier, 132; 8, Perathoner, Italy, 122; 9, Andreas Schifferer, Austria, 120; 10, Ed Podivinsky, Canada, 119.

MEN'S SLALOM

Results of Sunday's race in Kitzbuehel, Austria, with individual run times and total time: 1, Thomas Sykora, Austria (45.23 - 48.51) 1 minute 34.24; 2, Alberto Tomba, Italy (45.77 - 48.53) 1:34.30; 3, Jure Kosir, Slovenia (46.13 - 48.33) 1:34.46; 4, Sebastien Amiez, France (46.24 - 48.64) 1:34.88; 5, Mario Reiter, Austria (46.56 - 49.19) 1:35.75; 6, Christian Mayer, Austria (47.47 - 48.56) 1:36.03; 7, Thomas Stangassinger, Austria (46.15 - 49.00) 1:36.15; 8, Kiminobu Kimura, Japan (47.46 - 49.00) 1:36.46; 9, Finn Christian Jagge, Norway (47.45 - 49.26) 1:36.71; 10, Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg (47.75 - 49.06) 1:36.81

MEN'S COMBINED

Downhill and slalom times and total time: 1, Guenther Mader, Austria (1:54.29 - 1:39.93) 3:34.23; 2, Hans Knauss, Austria (1:55.86 - 1:40.75) 3:36.71; 3, Bruno Kernen, Switzerland (1:56.16 - 1:41.16) 3:37.32; 4, Kristian Ghedina, Italy (1:55.18 - 1:44.13) 3:39.31; 5, Ed Podivinsky, Canada (1:57.62 - 1:43.59) 3:41.21; 6, Alessandro Fattori, Italy (1:56.71 - 1:45.38) 3:42.09; 7, Kyle Rasmussen, U.S. (1:56.22 - 1:47.23) 3:43.45; 8, Patrik Jaerbyn, Sweden (1:57.35 - 1:49.43) 4:46.78. (Only eight eligible.)

Slalom Standings: 1, Tomba, 440 points; 2, Amiez, 335; 3, Kosir, 285; 4, Reiter, 239; 5, Sykora, 206; 6, Mayer, 194; 7, Jagge, 195; 8, Fabio De Crignis, Italy, 173; 9, Andrej Miklavc, Slovenia, 168; 10, Yves Dimier, France, 134.

Overall World Cup Standings (After 20 Races): 1, Lasse Kjus, Norway, 956 points; 2, Alberto Tomba, Italy, 616; 3, Michael Von Gruenigen, Switzerland, 590; 4, Hans Knauss, Austria, 538; 5, Guenther Mader, Austria, 529; 6, Jure Kosir, Slovenia, 401; 7, Mario Reiter, Austria, 397; 8, Luc Alphand, France, 379; 9, Fredrik Nyberg, Sweden, 359; 10, Christian Mayer, Austria, 347.

WOMEN'S SUPER-G

Results of Saturday's race in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany: 1, Katja Seizinger, Germany, one minute, 27.99 seconds; 2, Martina Ertl, Germany, 1:28.67; 3, Alexandra Meissnitzer, Austria, 1:28.90; 4, Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria, 1:29.23; 5, Anita Wachter, Austria, 1:29.39; 6, Heidi Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:29.58; 7, Isolde Kostner, Italy, 1:29.67; (tie) Shannon Nobis, United States, 1:29.67; 9, Renate Goetschl, Austria, 1:29.86; 10, Carole Montillet, France, 1:29.98.

Super-G Standings: 1, Meissnitzer, 282 points; 2, Seizinger, 265; 3, Ertl, 240; 4, Dorfmeister, 179; 5, Zurbriggen, 178; 6, Wachter, 174; 7, Heidi Zeller-Baehler, Switzerland, 130; 8, Kostner, 111; 9, Goetschl, 87; 10, Nobis, 85.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

Results of Sunday's race in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, with individual run times and total time: 1, Urska Hrovat, Slovenia, 1:19.83 (39.44, 40.39); 2, Elfi Eder, Austria, 1:20.01 (40.12, 39.89); 3, Roberta Serra, Italy, 1:20.38 (40.82, 39.56); 4, Martina Ertl, Germany, 1:20.75 (40.21; 40.54); 5, Martina Accola, Switzerland, 1:20.80 (40.67, 40.13); 6, Ylva Nowen, Sweden, 1:20.93 (40.46; 40.47); 7, Anita Wachter, Austria, 1:21.07 (40.41; 40.66); 8, Sonja Nef, Switzerland, 1:21.08 (40.64; 40.44); 9, Marianne Kjoerstad, Norway, 1:21.13 (40.43; 40.70); 10, Natasa Bokal, Slovenia, 1:21.15 (40.45; 40.70); (tie) Titti Rodling, Sweden, 1:21.15 (40.27; 40.88).

Slalom Standings: 1, Eder, 520 points; 2, Hrovat, 332; 3, Kjoerstad, 293; 4, Kristina Andersson, Sweden, 292; 5, Accola, 291; 6, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 214; 7, Wachter, 190; 8, Claudia Riegler, New Zealand, 181; 9, Katja Koren, Slovenia, 176; 10, Karin Roten, Switzerland, 147.

Overall World Cup Standings: 1, Martina Ertl, Germany, 772 points; 2, Anita Wachter, Austria, 715; 3, Katja Seizinger, Germany, 677; 4, Alexandra Meissnitzer, Austria, 563; 5, Elfi Eder, Austria, 520; 6, Michaela Dorfmeister, Austria, 461; 7, Marianne Kjoerstad, Norway, 381; 8, Urska Hrovat, Slovenia, 356; 9, Heidi Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 354; 10, Picabo Street, United States, 328.

TENNIS

PETERS INTERNATIONAL
IN SYDNEY
MEN'S FINAL
Todd Martin (3), United States, def. Goran Ivanisevic (1), Croatia, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.
WOMEN'S SEMIFINALS
Monica Seles (1), United States, def. Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (5), Netherlands, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4; Lindsay Davenport (4), United States, def. Kimiko Date (2), Japan, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.
FINAL
Seles def. Davenport, 4-6, 7-6 (9-7), 6-3.

BELLSOUTH OPEN
IN AUCKLAND
QUARTERFINALS
Guy Forget, France, def. MaliVai Washington (2), United States, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2.
SEMIFINALS
Jiri Novak (6), Czech Republic, def. Javier Frana, Argentina, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5; Brett Steven (5), New Zealand, def. Forget, 6-7 (5-7), 6-4, 6-3.
FINAL
Novak def. Steven, 6-4, 6-4.

TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
IN HOBART, AUSTRALIA
SEMIFINALS
Julie Halard-Decugis, France, def. Shi-Ting Wang, Taiwan, 6-2, 6-2; Mana Endo, Japan, def. Florencia Labat, Argentina, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.
FINAL
Halard-Decugis def. Endo, 6-1, 6-2.

COLONIAL CLASSIC
IN MELBOURNE
FINAL
Michael Chang (2), United States, def. Yevgeny Kafelnikov (3), Russia, 7-5, 6-1.
3RD-4TH PLACES
Andre Agassi (1), United States, def. Jim Courier (4), United States, 6-4, 6-2.

INDONESIA OPEN
IN JAKARTA
SEMIFINALS
Sjeng Schalken (5), Netherlands, def. Michael Joyce, United States, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3; Younes El Aynaoui, Morocco, def. Paul Haarhuis (1), Netherlands, 6-3, 6-7 (4-7), 6-3.
FINAL
Schalken def. El Aynaoui, 6-3, 6-2.

CRICKET

THIRD ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL
SOUTH AFRICA VS. ENGLAND
SATURDAY, IN JOHANNESBURG
England innings: 198-8 (50 overs)
South Africa innings: 199-7 (48.1 overs)
Result: South Africa won by 3 wickets.

WORLD SERIES CUP
SRI LANKA VS. WEST INDIES
SUNDAY, IN PERTH, AUSTRALIA
Sri Lanka innings: 202 (all out, 50 overs)
West Indies innings: 186-9 (50 overs).
Result: Sri Lanka won by 16 runs.

FOURTH ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL
SOUTH AFRICA VS. ENGLAND
SUNDAY, IN PRETORIA
England innings: 272-8 (50 overs)
South Africa innings: 276-3 (46 overs)
Result: South Africa won by 7 wickets and lead 3-1 in the 7 match series.

FIRST TEST
NEW ZEALAND VS. ZIMBABWE, 2D DAY
SUNDAY, IN HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND
New Zealand 1st innings: 109-2
(Play abandoned due to rain)

SOCCER

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Coventry 0, Newcastle 1
Bolton 1, Wimbledon 0
Everton 1, Chelsea 1
Leeds 2, West Ham 0
Manchester United 0, Aston Villa 0
Middlesbrough 2, Arsenal 3
Nottingham Forest 1, Southampton 0
Queens Park Rangers 0, Blackburn 1
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Liverpool 1
Tottenham 1, Manchester City 0
STANDINGS: Newcastle 51 points, Manchester United 42, Tottenham 41, Liverpool 39, Arsenal 37, Nottingham Forest 37, Aston Villa 36, Blackburn 35, Leeds 35, Everton 33, Middlesbrough 33, Chelsea 33, Sheffield Wednesday 26, West Ham 23, Wimbledon 21, Southampton 20, Coventry 19, Manchester City 19, Queens Park Rangers 18, Bolton 13.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION
Aberdeen 1, Celtic 2
Hearts 2, Falkirk 1
Kilmarnock 3, Hibernian 2
Motherwell 0, Partick 2
Rangers 4, Raith 0

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Real Sociedad 2, Racing de Santander 1
Salamanca 4, Sevilla 1
Compostela 2, Espanyol 1
Valencia 3, Celta de Vigo 0
Oviedo 0, Merida 0
Real Madrid 2, Zaragoza 2
Rayo Vallecano 2, Athletic de Bilbao 2
Albacete 1, Atletico de Madrid 1
Betis 3, Valladolid 0
STANDINGS: Atletico Madrid 49 points, Compostela 42, Espanyol 41, Barcelona 38, Valencia 36, Betis 34, Real Madrid 33, Deportivo de La Coruna 31, Tenerife 29, Athletic Bilbao 28, Celta 27, Real Sociedad 26, Zaragoza 25, Sporting Gijon 23, Oviedo 22, Sevilla 22, Salamanca 21, Albacete 21, Racing Santander 21, Rayo Vallecano 20, Merida 19, Valladolid 14.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Cremonese 0, AC Milan 0
Fiorentina 2, Piacenza 1
Inter Milan 2, AS Roma 0
Juventus 1, Bari 1
Padova 3, Atalanta 2
AC Parma 4, Cagliari 0
Sampdoria 2, Vicenza 2
Udinese 3, Napoli 2
STANDINGS: AC Milan 34 points, Fiorentina 32, Parma 31, Juventus 28, Lazio 25, Roma 25, Udinese 25, Inter 24, Vicenza 24, Napoli 23, Sampdoria 22, Atalanta 22, Cagliari 20, Torino 16, Bari 16, Piacenza 16, Padova 15, Cremonese 11.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Feyenoord Rotterdam 2, NAC Breda 2
FC Volendam 0, FC Utrecht 1
Willem II Tilburg 1, Ajax Amsterdam 0
STANDINGS: Ajax 52 points, PSV 44, Willem II 32, Feyenoord 32, Heerenveen 32, Sparta 29, NAC 26, Roda JC 26, Vitesse 26, FC Twente 26, RKC 25, FC Groningen 25, Fortuna Sittard 18, De Graafschap 14, FC Volendam 14, FC Utrecht 14, NEC 14, GA Eagles 12.

FRENCH CUP
FIRST ROUND
Lyon 0, Auxerre 1
Monaco 0, Lens 0
(Monaco qualified 1-0 after extra time.)
Rennes 1, Nancy 2
Gueugnon 1, Valence 2
Cannes 5, Perpignan 1
Niort 1, Guingamp 1
(Niort qualified 7-6 on penalties.)
Paris St Germain 3, Chateauroux 1
Saint-Leu 0, Lille 1
Valenciennes 1, Strasbourg 1
(Strasbourg qualified 2-1 after extra time.)
Brest 1, Nice 1
(Nice qualified 4-3 on penalties.)
Charnay 1, Metz 3
La Fleche 1, Martigues 4
Pont-de-Roide 1, Bordeaux 4
Blenod 1, Bastia 0
Saint-Quentin 1, Nantes 7
Pacy-sur-Eure 1, Montpellier 2
Salbris 0, Le Havre 3
St Etienne 5, Saintes 0

CONCACAF GOLD CUP
Brazil 4, Canada 1
United States 3, Trinidad 2

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP
FIRST ROUND
Zambia 0, Algeria 0
Ghana 2, Ivory Coast 0
South Africa 3, Cameroon 0

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE

FLORIDA—Signed Livan Hernandez, pitcher, to 4-year contract.

LOS ANGELES—Agreed to terms with Pedro Astacio, pitcher, and Mike Blowers, third baseman, on 1-year contracts, and Milt Thompson, outfielder, on a minor-league contract.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Chris Gwynn, outfielder, to a minor-league contract.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

NBA—Fined Pat Riley, Miami coach, $10,000 for criticizing referees following a game Jan. 10. Fined Dennis Rodman, Chicago forward, $5,000 for verbally abusing referees and failing to leave the court in a timely fashion after his ejection from a game Jan. 10.

UTAH—Extended the contract of Karl Malone, forward.

VANCOUVER—Traded Darrick Martin, guard, to Minnesota for a 1996 2nd-round draft choice. Signed Rich Manning, center.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

NHL—Suspended Stu Grimson, Detroit Red Wings left wing, for two games, without pay, and fined him $1,000 for striking Shane Churla, Dallas Stars right wing, in the face with his glove in a game on Jan. 10.

ANAHEIM—Activated David Sacco, forward, from the injured list. Placed Peter Douris, right wing, on the injured list, retroactive to Dec. 28.

MONTREAL—Recalled Darcy Tucker, forward, from Fredericton, AHL.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Monday, January 15

SOCCER Various Sites — African Nations Cup soccer, through Feb. 3.
OLYMPIC SPORTS Cortina, Italy — bobsledding, World Cup, two- and four-man, through Jan. 21; Konigssee, Germany — luge, World Cup meet, through Jan. 21.
TENNIS Melbourne, Australia — men, women, Australian Open, through Jan. 28.

Tuesday, January 16

RUGBY Cardiff, Wales — rugby union, test, Wales vs. Italy.
SKIING Adelboden, Switzerland — skiing, men, Alpine World Cup, giant slalom.
CRICKET Melbourne, Australia — Australia vs. Sri Lanka, World Series day-night match.

Wednesday, January 17

CRICKET Durban, South Africa — South Africa vs. England, fifth one-day international.
GOLF Palm Desert, California — men, Bob Hope Chrysler Classic, through Jan. 21; San Juan, Puerto Rico — men, U.S. Senior PGA Tour, Tournament of Champions, through Jan. 21.

Thursday, January 18

OLYMPIC SPORTS Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy — World Cup two-man bobsleigh; Osrblie, Slovakia — biathlon, men, women, World Cup, through Jan. 21.
CRICKET Melbourne, Australia — cricket, World Series, First final, day-night match.
SOCCER Los Angeles — soccer, CONCACAF Gold Cup, semifinals, through Jan. 20.

Friday, January 19

OLYMPIC SPORTS Koenigssee, Germany — World Cup luge, through Jan. 21; Heerenveen, Netherlands — speedskating, men, women, European Championships, through Jan. 21.
CRICKET East London, South Africa — South Africa vs. England, 6th one-day international.
SKIING Veysonnaz, Switzerland — men, Alpine World Cup, downhill, slalom, and combined, through Jan. 21; Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy — women, Alpine World Cup, downhill and giant slalom, through Jan. 21; Breckenridge, Colorado — Freestyle World Cup, acroski, moguls, aerials and combined, through Jan. 21.
ATHLETICS Montreal — Montreal Grand Prix.
GOLF Orlando, Florida — women, Healthsouth Inaugural, through Jan. 21.

Saturday, January 20

RUGBY Dublin, Ireland — rugby union, Five Nations, Ireland vs. Scotland; Paris, France — rugby union, Five Nations, France vs. England.
SKIING Liberec, Czech Republic — Nordic World Cup, Nordic combined, through Jan. 21; Sapporo, Japan — ski jumping, Nordic World Cup, normal hill, through Jan. 21.
AUTO RACING Monte Carlo-various sites — auto racing, FIA, Monte Carlo Rally, through Jan. 25.
CRICKET Sydney, Australia — World Series, second final, day-night match; Auckland, New Zealand — cricket, New Zealand vs. Zimbabwe, second test, through Jan. 24.
FOOTBALL Mobile, Alabama — U.S. College, Senior Bowl.
HOCKEY Boston — Ice hockey, NHL All-Star Game.
ATHLETICS Cambridge, Massachusetts — Commonwealth Invitational.
BOXING Sydney, Australia — Kostya Tszyu (holder), Australia, vs. Hugo Pineda, Colombia, 12-round bout for IBF junior welterweight title.

Sunday, January 21

CRICKET Port Elizabeth, South Africa — cricket, South Africa vs. England, 7th one-day international.
SKATING Sofia, Bulgaria — figure skating, ISU, European Figure Skating Championships, through Jan. 28.
FOOTBALL Honolulu — U.S. College, Hula Bowl.
SOCCER Los Angeles — CONCACAF Gold Cup, final.

SPORTS

Sykora Breaks Tomba's Streak

Austrian Grabs First World Cup Victory at Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KITZBUHEL, Austria, — Alberto Tomba's winning run in this year's World Cup slalom series ended Sunday as Austria's Thomas Sykora edged out the Italian to win in front of his home crowd.

Sykora's time of 1 minute, 34.24 seconds was enough to hold off Tomba by just six hundredths of a second. It was the Austrian's first World Cup slalom victory. Jure Kosir of Slovenia was third, crossing the line in 1:34.46.

Tomba appeared to have done enough with a strong second run after his first left him with just four hundredths of a second to make up, but Sykora kept his nerve with a superb second run to prevent "La Bomba" making it four consecutive victories.

Sebastien Amiez of France just missed out on the podium, finishing in 1:34.88 after living dangerously on the bottom half of the course, which rutted up badly as the race progressed.

The Frenchman continued his record of always making the top five this season.

Austria's Mario Reiter placed fifth with a time of 1:35.75, ahead of Christian Mayer and the Olympic champion Thomas Stangassinger, both of Austria.

Michael Von Grünigen of Switzerland, eighth after the first run, crashed out on an awkward turn in the top half of the second run.

Japan's Kiminobu Kimura scored his best result of the season, taking eighth spot.

In Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, Slovenian Urska Hrovat won her first women's World Cup race this season with a slalom victory Sunday.

The 21-year-old led from start to finish, dominating the first run with over half-a-second lead on Elfi Eder of Austria and holding on to reach the top of the podium in 1:19.83.

Eder, renowned for her second-run charges, got close with 1:20.01. She has won three slaloms this season — at Beaver Creek, Saint Anton and Semmering — finished second twice and third once to confirm her position as the one to beat in the discipline.

Hrovat's first place in an event raced over a unusually short course was the third in her career after victories in Maribor and Meribel in 1994.

Italy's Roberta Serra came in third with an extraordinary second run of 1:20.38 that pulled her up from 15th place.

Martina Ertl, the overall World Cup leader, held third after her initial run but was overtaken by Serra to finish fourth.

On Saturday in Kitzbühel, Günther Mader, an Austrian stalwart of the Alpine ski circuit for 13 years, finally won a World Cup downhill with a fearless run on an icy Streif course.

Mader, who posted the fastest time in the only training run, charged down the rock-hard snow in a course record 1:54.29, destroying the old mark of 1:56.04 set by Switzerland's Franz Heinzer in 1992.

In Garmisch, Ertl and Germany's Katja Seizinger outclassed their Austrian rivals to finish first and second in a women's Alpine ski World Cup supergiant slalom.

The world champion Seizinger sped down the 1,220-meter Kandahar course, on the mountain where the German team has its training center, in 1:27.99 to record her third win in as many disciplines this season. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Wolfgang Rattay/Reuters

Marina Ertl of Germany pushing a pole out of the way during her first slalom run Sunday in Garmisch.

Illinois Fighting A Losing Record

The Associated Press

Indiana's Andrae Patterson surprised Illinois with three-pointers.

Patterson's 20 points — including four-of-six from long range — led Indiana to a 85-71 Big Ten victory over

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

the free-falling, 21st-ranked Illini. Illinois is 0-4 in the Big Ten for the first time in 65 years.

In Champaign, Indiana outrebounded Illinois, 46-38, and shot 42 percent to the Illini's 33 percent.

Wisconsin 80, No. 11 Iowa 71 Freshman Sam Okey scored 23 points to lead Wisconsin to victory in Madison.

A 17-foot jumper by Mosezell Peterson put Wisconsin (10-6, 2-2 Big Ten) ahead to stay as the Badgers outscored Iowa 12-3 over the final two minutes.

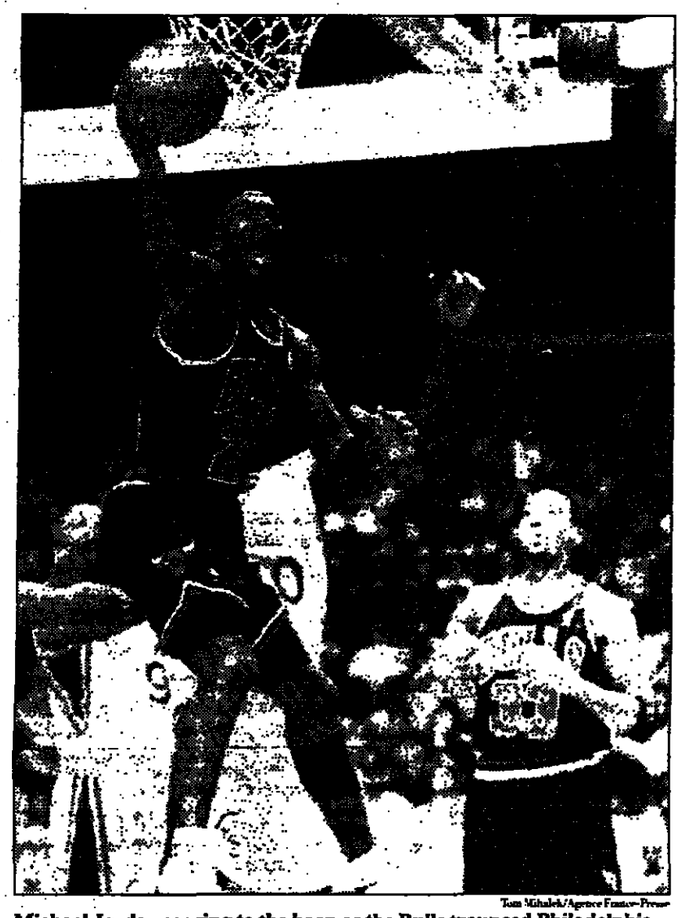
Wyoming 61, No. 25 New Mexico 58 Joby Wright rewarded Sly Johnson's hard work with a starting assignment. Johnson repaid the coach's faith by scoring 18 points and pacing Wyoming's upset of New Mexico.

No. 7 Villanova 69, West Virginia 67 With the game tied at 67 and time running out, Chuck Kornegay scored on a wide-open dunk to win the game.

The loss kept West Virginia winless in league play in its first Big East season.

Alabama 56, No. 12 Mississippi St. 55 Eric Washington hit a three-pointer with 2.8 seconds left to give the Crimson Tide (9-3, 3-1 Southeastern Conference) the victory.

Just six seconds earlier, Marcus Bullard had hit a three-pointer to give Mississippi State (10-3, 2-2) the lead.



Tom Mihalek/Agence France-Presse

Michael Jordan soaring to the hoop as the Bulls trounced Philadelphia.

And it's YMCA 69, Sisters of Mercy 65

The Associated Press

Contrary to what the final score might have indicated, a couple of YMCA teams were not masquerading as NBA squads in western Canada.

The Grizzlies and Heat bumbled their way to the third-lowest combined point

NBA ROUNDUP

total since the inception of the shot clock on Saturday night, with Vancouver winning, 69-65.

The combined total of 134 points was one more than New York and Detroit totaled in 1992 but 15 more than the Boston Celtics and former Milwaukee Hawks had in 1955. It was only the third time since the inception of the shot clock that a winning team scored fewer than 70 points — the first since 1955.

"The Sisters of Mercy could have made more than that," said Pat Riley, the Heat's coach.

Both teams shot only 32 percent from the floor and Miami scored only 24 points in the second half, tying the NBA record low set by Milwaukee and Chicago.

Both teams were playing their fifth game in seven nights. Vancouver stopped its four-game losing streak and recorded its seventh victory, which means it will not set one undesirable new record: the NBA mark for fewest victories in a season is seven, set by Philadelphia. Miami, which outrebounded Vancouver 61-35, dropped two games below .500.

Vancouver held Alonzo Mourning to 17 points but he led both clubs in rebounding, with 17. He is averaging 25 points and almost 10 rebounds a game this season.

Greg Anthony was the only member of the Grizzlies in double figures, with 21 points.

Mourning and Billy Owens were the top scorers for Miami, with 17 points each.

Bulls 120, 76ers 93 Michael Jordan scored a season-high 48 points as Chicago toyed with the 76ers in Philadelphia.

Jordan was 18-of-28 from the floor, including five of seven from three-point range, seven-for-seven on free throws and had 10 rebounds.

Kings 119, Knicks 111 Mitch Richmond scored 17 of his 32 points in the fourth quarter and Sacramento broke a six-game road losing streak by beating New York.

The victory also broke a 13-game losing streak at Madison Square Garden for the Kings.

Pacers 103, Timberwolves 94 Reggie Miller's 26 points led Indiana to a 10th straight home victory.

Minnesota erased a 31-point Pacers lead before Indiana clinched the victory with five free throws.

Raptors 106, Bullets 100 In Toronto, rookie point guard Damon Stoudamire had 29 points and 11 assists as the Raptors snapped a five-game losing streak by beating Washington.

Stoudamire scored 19 points in the first half and had seven assists in the second.

Pistons 91, Nets 80 Grant Hill had 26 points, 13 rebounds and 13 assists and teammate Allan Houston scored 24 to lift Detroit over New Jersey.

It was Hill's fourth triple-double of the season and his second against the Nets, who have lost two straight at home and three of four overall.

Hawks 108, Celtics 105 Grant Long broke a tie with two minutes remaining, then hit two free throws with 4.4 seconds to play to give Atlanta the victory at home.

Hornets 103, Mavericks 83 Larry Johnson scored 20 points in his annual homecoming in Dallas and Charlotte held the Mavericks below their point total of the previous night.

Johnson, a native of Dallas, went seven-for-14 from the field and pulled down seven rebounds to lead Charlotte to its third victory in four games.

Spurs 106, Magic 105 In San Antonio, Vinny Del Negro scored 30 points and David Robinson added 27 as the Spurs sent Orlando to its eighth loss of the season.

San Antonio led by as many as 10 points in the fourth quarter, but a three-pointer by Jeff Turner narrowed it to 106-105 with 31.3 seconds left. Robinson lost the ball at the other end, setting up a final shot for Orlando, but Doc Rivers blocked Anfernee Hardaway's shot at the buzzer.

Rockets 115, Clippers 104 Clyde Drexler scored 11 of his 32 points in the final 2:05 and Hakeem Olajuwon added 29 points as Houston ended the Clippers' four-game winning streak at home.

The two-time defending NBA champions squandered almost all of a 22-point lead, but never trailed as they beat the Clippers for the 13th time in 14 meetings and fifth time in a row.

Trail Blazers 118, Nuggets 117 In Denver, Arvydas Sabonis scored 14 points of his 22 points in the second quarter and made a crucial free throw with four seconds left as the Trail Blazers won their fourth straight game.

Rod Strickland had 26 points and 16 assists and Clifford Robinson added 21 for Portland, which ended Denver's three-game winning streak.

A Green-and-Gold Small-Town Success Story

The Pack Does Fred, James, Dick, and 1,895 Other Owners Proud

New York Times Service

Vantage Point / **RICHARD SANDOMIR**

Most football fans know who owns the Dallas Cowboys — the ultra-aggressive Jerry Jones, a one-time oil wildcatter who bought the team and Texas Stadium for $140 million in 1989, hired and fired Jimmy Johnson as his coach, won two Super Bowls and stars in Pizza Hut commercials with Deion Sanders.

Now, name the Green Bay Packers' owner.

You can't. There are too many.

Fred Trowbridge Jr., James Nelson and Dick Peal, who grew up in Green Bay, each own part of The Pack. So do Willie Davis, the Hall of Fame defensive end; Bud Selig, baseball's acting commissioner; the Green Bay Press-Gazette and nearly 1,900 others.

This study in corporate contrasts, matching up Big D against small-town America, was on view Sunday at Texas Stadium in the National Football Conference championship game.

The Packers are not only an anomaly in the National Football League, but in all major-league sports. The team is a nonprofit corporation owned by stockholders whose shares yield no dividends, do not appreciate and are not publicly traded.

In a turbulent time for professional sports, with more and more teams up for grabs to the highest bidders, the Packers also are a refreshing exercise in public pride and a mutual long-term commitment.

"We're a community project," said Trowbridge, 65, a lawyer whose father owned shares before passing them on. Both Trowbridges have been members of the Packers' board of directors.

Peal, 59, a marketing consultant, added: "It's just special that the team is where it belongs."

Playing in a city of barely 100,000 people in northeastern Wisconsin, the Packers are an anachronism that could not exist without help from the NFL in the form of revenue sharing. Still, teams in much bigger cities receiving the same amount of help often find themselves in a financial bind or simply become itchy for greener pastures.

The Cleveland Browns are trying to move to Baltimore and both the Raiders and Rams left southern California before this past season.

How Green Bay has managed to hold onto the Packers is increasingly a matter of interest to local government officials around the country who are keenly aware of the growing value of a major sports franchise to a city's economy and prestige.

While the Packers are now firmly rooted in Green Bay, the early years were precarious. The team was created in 1919, but its founders, led by Coach Earl "Curly" Lambeau, were nearly broke by the end of 1922. Local businesses, including the Press-Gazette, lent the team $2,500.

There were other financial woes in the years before the NFL became widely accepted. In 1934, local businesses raised $15,000 to rescue the team from receivership. Fifteen years later, the team played an intrasquad game on Thanksgiving to raise $50,000. A year later, in 1950, it sold stock to the public, this time to raise $118,000.

If the Packers were sold the proceeds would go toward building a war memorial at a local American Legion post.

"I was 15 years old, making $5 a game selling programs, which I used to buy my share," said Peal, whose father was among the founders.

Each of the 4,634 shares is worth the same $25 that it was worth when it was issued 46 years ago. A share can be passed from one relative to another, but it cannot be sold to outsiders unless it is first offered to the team to retire. No one can own more than 200 shares.

There is no profit motive for the 1,898 shareholders. If the team were to be sold — and NFL teams now sell for at least $150 million — the proceeds would go to build a war memorial at a local American Legion post.

"The founders were a bunch of guys who wanted something to do on Sundays," said Robert Harlan, the club president. "They thought they'd operate it for a few years, and if it made a little money, it would go to the legion."

The legion, whose honor guard presents the colors before each Packers game, "would get the damnedest war memorial anyone's ever seen," Harlan said.

But no one can imagine the Packers being sold. The team is a bedrock franchise, whose only major move was from an old high school park it used for 33 years to Lambeau Field in 1957.

It had a profit of $2 million in the financial year that ended March 31, 1995, a period in which several NFL teams lost money. The Packers financed construction of 90 luxury boxes this past season, giving Lambeau Field a total of 198, then handed ownership of the suites to the city, which owns the stadium.

The team's loyalty is matched only by the fans' dedication. Fans in Wisconsin are buying Packers goods in the familiar green-and-gold colors so rapidly that the team's jackets, T-shirts and caps are selling faster than those of any the other 29 teams, said NFL Properties, the league's licensing arm.

Maybe the truest indicator of the current wave of Packermania is the shortage of the foam cheese heads worn proudly by Green Bay fans. "There's a black market in them," said David Rosenwasser, president of the Green Bay Area Visitors and Convention Bureau.

Green Bay has retained the Packers long after teams in other smaller markets in the Midwest faded into history or moved to large urban centers. Green Bay is the 199th largest city in the United States, and its television market, which includes Appleton, Wisconsin, is ranked 71st.

Teams in other cities inspire devoted followers. But the Packers may be more important to Green Bay than other teams are to their cities.

The convention bureau estimates that the team creates direct spending of $30 million to $35 million, and counts on the free advertising from Packers' television games to lure tourists to attractions like the railroad museum, the Oneida Casino, the Neville Museum and the Weidner Performing Arts Center.

"In 100 years, we couldn't afford to pay for the exposure we get from the games," Rosenwasser said.

This season's average local Nielsen rating has been a 56, meaning that 56 percent of all televisions in the area were tuned in. Despite its wild popularity, the team needs the league's assistance to make a profit. Under NFL rules, each team, regardless of size, gets an equal share of media and licensing revenues and 40 percent of the gate receipts at away games.

"We're only here because Pete Rozelle convinced the owners to share that money," conceded Harlan, referring to the former NFL commissioner.

All of the Packers' profits are plowed back into team operations and capital improvements. The team has spent $38 million over the years to expand the stadium, add luxury suites and build a practice facility.

All of the suites are sold out — for a league-low of $19,000 to $24,000 — as is the entire 60,790-seat stadium game after game. The team is contemplating raising suite and ticket prices, but realizes that the modest admissions charges (the top price is $28) forge a bond with the middle-class fan base.

There are 23,000 names on the waiting list for season tickets. Mayor Paul Jadin, a season-ticket holder, figures that his children will get their own tickets in, say, 20 to 30 years.

The team's finances are helped by a favorable city lease: the Packers get all ticket, concession and parking revenues in return for rent of $400,000, which will rise to about $1 million under a new 20-year extension.

"There was an awful lot of envy from the other cities for the Packers and the city," Jadin said, describing a recent meeting with other mayors.

The Packers' setup is permitted only because of a grandfather clause in NFL ownership rules, which now seek to have one individual motivated by profit own at least 30 percent of the team and have the authority to make decisions.

"Maybe it's a thing that could only happen in 1919," Jadin said.

In-Form Messier Strikes Early As Rangers Ground Flyers

The Associated Press

Mark Messier continued his torrid run with two goals and two assists, and Glenn Healy collected his first shutout of the season as the New York Rangers beat the Philadelphia Flyers, 4-0.

Messier, who scored 14 goals last season, has had four goals and four assists in the past two games, 11 goals and

NHL ROUNDUP

12 assists in the past 11 games and 66 points (31 goals, 35 assists) this season.

New York, which has just one loss in its last 11 games, took the steam out of the matchup with the team that swept it from the playoffs last season.

After 53 seconds Messier broke in on goalie Ron Hextall and slipped a backhander between his pads.

Philadelphia had just one shot in the first 10 minutes despite having two power plays. The Flyers managed just five shots in the first period.

Sharks 10, Penguins 8 Ray Sheppard scored his seventh career hat trick as the San Jose Sharks, who had the worst road record in the league, rallied from a three-goal deficit in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh was one of four franchises the Sharks had never beaten. They set a club record for goals in a game.

In other games, Boston beat New Jersey 3-2 Detroit beat Washington 4-2, Tampa Bay beat Ottawa 4-1, St Louis and Montreal tied 3-3, Vancouver beat Toronto 5-2 and Edmonton beat Buffalo 5-4 in overtime.

■ Blues Want Gretzky

The St. Louis Blues are "very interested" in acquiring Wayne Gretzky, their general manager and coach, Mike Keenan, said in Montreal, according to The Associated Press.

"If the Kings want to move him, we're very interested in Wayne Gretzky," Keenan said. "But it all depends on what happens when Wayne meets with the Kings next week."

The Toronto Sun reported Saturday a deal for Gretzky was "virtually done" and that Los Angeles would receive five promising players and draft picks for its captain.

The Kings general manager, Sam McMaster, however, denied that Gretzky was on the trading block.

Robert Galbraith/The Associated Press

The Blues' Brett Hull watching the puck pass Montreal's Pat Jablonski.

SOCCER Rob Hughes sees a joyous day in South Africa p. 16 **BASKETBALL** Bulls toy with 76ers p. 17 **SKIING** Tomba's streak ends P. 17

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP

Camby Collapses

BASKETBALL Marcus Camby, the outstanding center for top-ranked University of Massachusetts, was in stable condition after collapsing minutes before a game against St. Bonaventure in Olean, New York on Sunday.

Camby was accompanied to Olean General Hospital by UMass coach John Calipari. A hospital spokesperson would not speculate on what caused Camby difficulty six minutes before tipoff. UMass won the game, 65-52. *(AP)*

Derek Cox/AFP

England's Alec Stewart hitting a four against South Africa.

Kirsten Hits Form

CRICKET A brilliant 116 by South African opener Gary Kirsten inspired his side to a seven wicket victort against England in the fourth one-day international game at Centurion Park, Pretoria, Sunday. Replying to England's 272 runs for eight wickets, South Africa raced to 276 for three in 48 overs to go 3-1 up in the seven-match series.

•Sri Lanka kept its hopes of reaching the World Series Cup finals alive with a 16-run victory over West Indies in Perth. Sri Lanka struggled to 202 all out in its 50 overs but held the West Indies to 186 for nine.

•In Hamilton, New Zealand, the home team had reached 154 runs for four wickets at the end of a rain-hit second day of the first test against Zimbabwe. *(Reuters)*

Citroën Is First to Dakar

RALLYING Frenchman Pierre Lartigue, driving a Citroën, won the Dakar Rally for the third straight time. Lartigue let teammate Ari Vatanen of Finland win the last stage, driving cautiously to make sure of victory in the 7,579-kilometer (5,052-mile) rally, which started on Dec. 30 in Granada, Spain.

The weekend was marred by the death of a 3-year-old girl, knocked down by French motorcyclist Marcel Pilet near the village of Tarambali. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Marlins Sign Cuban Star

BASEBALL The Florida Marlins won the race for Livian Hernandez, a 20-year-old Cuban pitcher who defected four months ago, agreeing to pay him a record $2.5 million signing bonus in a four-year contract worth $4.5 million. *(NYT)*

Late Score Earns Pittsburgh a Trip to Super Bowl

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — The Pittsburgh Steelers are heading to the Super Bowl, after putting an end to the Indianapolis Colts' miracle run on Sunday, with the ball rolling loose in the Pittsburgh end zone on the final play.

The Steelers, faced with a fourth-quarter deficit for the second consecutive American Football Conference title game, did not fall three yards short this time. Still haunted by their failure against San Diego last year, they got a 37-yard completion from Neil O'Donnell to Ernie Mills to reach the Colts' 1-yard line. Bam Morris's short charge into the end zone with 1 minute, 34 seconds left pulled out a 20-16 victory.

Erasing demons never is easy, and the Steelers and their fans had to wait through an excruciating final play before they could celebrate.

Jim Harbaugh, who regained the starting job and became the league's most efficient passer this season, got the Colts to the Pittsburgh 29. With five seconds to go, his pass into a crowd in the end zone reached Aaron Bailey as he tumbled to the ground. The ball was tipped and bounced around, slowly rolling across Bailey's chest and left arm and finally touching the ground incomplete.

The Colts could not believe it.

"I thought he caught it," Harbaugh said to one of the Steelers.

The Steelers, their long-frustrated fans cheering wildly and waving their trademark yellow towels, stormed the field in celebration.

"Incomplete. Great play. We're going to the Super Bowl," O'Donnell responded.

It was a spectacular ending to a relatively dull, often sloppy game that was not likely to strike fear in the hearts of the National Football Conference champion.

It took moments such as 9-yard pass from O'Donnell to Andre Hastings on fourth down that kept Pittsburgh's winning drive alive.

Those were the plays the Steelers could not make in their upset loss to the Chargers a year ago, when a last-gasp pass from O'Donnell was batted down at the goal line. And they marked a return for Pittsburgh, which won all four of its Super Bowl appearances when it dominated the NFL in the 1970s, to the big game for the first time in 16 years.

The Steelers will face the NFC champion, either Dallas or Green Bay, on Jan. 28 at Tempe, Arizona.

Until the late heroics, it looked like the Colts were headed for their first Super Bowl in a quarter century. Harbaugh, their Comeback Kid, connected with Floyd Turner for a 47-yard touchdown with 8:46 to go, a play eerily reminiscent of the long pass that lifted San Diego to victory a year ago.

Timothy Clary/Agence France-Presse

Steelers offensive tackle John Jackson jumping for joy after Bam Morris (33) scored the touchdown that gave Pittsburgh a place in the Super Bowl.

Linebacker Quentin Coryatt dropped an easy interception on Pittsburgh's winning drive.

But just like last year, this one wasn't over, not until the final play, a play that seemed to go on forever.

When it was over, nearly the entire Steelers team gathered on the field, hugging and slapping hands, waving Terrible Towels and talking about the franchise's first Super Bowl trip since the Steelers' dynasty ended with a victory over the Rams in the 1980 game.

"Even though we've only accomplished half of what we want, this is for the fans of Pittsburgh," coach Bill Cowher said as he addressed the crowd. "One more to go, guys."

Pittsburgh's jubilation was matched by Indianapolis's stunned disappointment.

The Colts, who made the playoffs once in their first 11 years in Indianapolis, were more often a laughing-stock than a title contender. They were minus their only real star, running back Marshall Faulk, out with a knee injury.

They lived up to their slogan and "Let 'er rip" on one play. Turner got behind safety Darren Perry for the go-ahead touchdown midway in the final period. Harbaugh, who dislocated his right middle finger on the last drive, knelt down as if in prayer, then flashed his index finger in the air as he joined the celebrations.

Throughout the season, when Indianapolis went 9-7, needing a victory over New England in the season finale to grab a wild-card berth, the Colts were not considered a legitimate championship possibility. Yet, suddenly, after they won at San Diego, then at Kansas City where the Chiefs were unbeaten, they appeared headed to the Super Bowl.

Instead, the Steelers displayed the fortitude they lacked a year ago. This group got serious — no rap videos, no cellular phones in the locker room, no distractions — midway through the season, when Pittsburgh was 3-4. It won eight in a row to take the AFC Central crown.

Faced with their biggest challenge, in the most dire situation Sunday, the Steelers came through.

"Deja vu, all over again," linebacker Greg Lloyd said, noting there was a major difference in 1996. "We waited for one whole year to get this trophy. It means so much."

Rookie sensation Kordell Stewart sparked the Steelers' first touchdown drive and Norm Johnson kicked two field goals for Pittsburgh, while the Colts got three field goals from Cary Blanchard.

The Indianapolis defense got the Colts going with another pick-off. Tackle Tony Siragusa deflected O'Donnell's pass on Pittsburgh's second play of the game. Linebacker Jeff Herrod grabbed the wobbler and returned it 17 yards to the Steelers 24.

Blanchard made a 34-yard field goal for a 3-0 lead.

The Steelers tied it late in the opening quarter on a 31-yard field goal by Johnson, the league's leading scorer among kickers.

Pittsburgh's offense, which led the conference in scoring, finally woke up late in the half.

Welcome to the Improved Australian Open

New York Times Service

Vantage Point **Christopher Clarey**

MELBOURNE — A year ago, on the eve of the Australian Open, the women had no sponsor, no Monica Seles and the same prize money as the men. A year ago, Pete Sampras was a gifted player with little hold on public sympathy, Andre Agassi still had some hair left on his head, and the only place Thomas Muster was considered No. 1 material was in his native Austria.

Much has changed in the past 12 months, and when all of the world's marquee players, with the exception of Steffi Graf, begin slugging it out on the rubberized hard courts at Flinders Park on Monday, even the Australian Open will be different.

Expansion has become the costly hallmark of Grand Slam tournaments in the 1990s, and since Agassi beat Sampras in the men's final last year, Flinders Park has nearly doubled in size with 11 new outside courts, a grassy square dominated by a mammoth video screen and additional meeting rooms and parking.

While center court, with its retractable roof, remains the focal point, the new courts have shifted the tournament's principal backdrop from the adjacent cricket ground to the considerably more telegenic Melbourne skyline.

"This means that Flinders Park is again the world leader," said Geoff Pollard, the president of Tennis Australia.

With the U.S. Open and Wimbledon busy building, such leadership will not last long, but Pollard will settle for parity with his wealthier counterparts.

Long fourth in the Grand Slam pecking order and the only one compelled by economic necessity to have a title sponsor (Ford), the Australian Open is the biggest beneficiary of a three-year deal reached last autumn with the Association of Tennis Professionals tour.

That agreement gives extra weight to the Grand Slam events in the men's computer rankings, and more important for the Australian Open, all of the Slams now are worth the same number of points. In the past, the Australian was worth less than the others because it offered less prize money.

But before Australian Open officials could rejoice for long, they had a different problem on their hands.

In order to meet the requirements of the agreement with the ATP, the tournament had to raise prize money for men significantly. Although it succeeded, it did not raise it equally for the women, prompting threats of a boycott from some players.

Ultimately, Pollard held firm — the women will receive roughly 90 percent of what the men receive — and the boycott fizzled, in large part because of commitments made to the new Women's Tennis Association tour sponsor, Corel.

"All the players were upset, but there are better solutions than a boycott," said Mary Pierce, the defending champion.

Clearly, the best solution to what has been ailing women's tennis is Seles, who returned to the tour last summer after more than two years away and instantly re-energized the public by winning in Toronto and pounding her way to the U.S. Open final, where she narrowly lost in three sets to Graf.

She did not play again in 1995 because of a variety of ailments: lingering tendinitis in her knee, a sprained right ankle and a virus that left her weak in early December. Although dissatisfied with her fitness and suffering from a strained groin muscle, she won the warm-up event in Sydney on Sunday by saving a match point and defeating Lindsay Davenport, 4-6, 7-6, 6-3.

Seles, seeded first at the Open, should have time to catch her breath because she has a fine early draw. Her prospects have been improved by the absence of Graf, still recovering from surgery to remove bone splinters from her left foot.

On the men's side, despite fine recent performances from Michael Chang and Yevgeny Kafelnikov, the favorites remain Sampras and Agassi, but neither has been trouble-free lately.

Sampras, seeded No. 1, injured his right hamstring during the United States' emotional Davis Cup victory over Russia in December and arrived here late after being bed-ridden with the flu at home in Florida.

Agassi, seeded No. 2 and defending champion, missed most of the autumn season because of a badly strained chest muscle and has not played an official event at full strength since winning at Flushing Meadows.

While Agassi remains a crowd favorite, Sampras is now a sentimental favorite after his emotional quarterfinal match last year against Jim Courier, which Sampras won despite shedding tears for his coach, Tim Gullikson, who was diagnosed as having brain cancer.

The title is not all that will be at stake for Muster — he has a chance to reach No. 1. Unlike Sampras and Agassi, Muster has no computer points to defend here, and if he wins or both Sampras and Agassi falter early, the ranking would be his.

Russell McPhedran/The Associated Press

Mary Pierce playing an exhibition match against Rachel McQuillan.

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